The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,839 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1886.

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th Nov.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	600	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	311[illegible]	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Mule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3400	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	W. I. Nantes	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2949	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	30th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4.60[illegible]	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500 500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Nov. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H. P.
S.S. WERNETH HALL...T. Collin	4,100	300. to sail 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

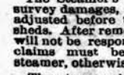
For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line of Steamers, The s. s. "MERKA," due here on the 8th instant, will sail for Zanzibar on the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Out-of-Fort.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

THE s. s. CROWN OF ARRAGON, has ARRIVED from GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The steamer is moored in the stream. Consignees of cargo are requested to send their boats alongside, or otherwise the cargo will be landed at the Carnac Bunder as customary.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 8, 1886.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "CUMBLLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 15th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,954 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,075 ,, on or about 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, November 10, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw ...per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ... ,, 10	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ... ,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANAH, CIGAR SHAPE ... ,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ... ,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw ... ,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape ... ,, 100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape ... ,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	0	3	8
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	8	4	0
Do. do. Yellow	6	0	3	4
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	0	1	12
Creme de Cacao	3	12		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3	12	2	2
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4	8	2	8
Kummel	3	8		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles 24	0		
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s				
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints 12			0
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	16	8	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ltd., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property

As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.

Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
IEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
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Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

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REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have great pleasure in announcing the publication of their Xmas Catalogues of Wines, Spirits, Stores, &c., &c. In the matter of Price they invite the fullest comparison with due regard to quality.

"WINES."
PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES.
SPIRITS.
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, HOLLANDS, GIN, BRANDY.
LIQUEURS.
BENEDICTINE, CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, MARISCHINO, &c.
BEERS, &c.
BASS, PILSENER, VIENNA STOUT, CANTERBURY ALE, CIDER.
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BEST YORKSHIRE.
BACONS.
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CHEESE.
STILTON, ROQUEFORT, GORGONZOLA, GLOUCESTER, GRUYERE, PARMESAN.
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.
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FRENCH SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c., &c., &c.
Also HARDWARE, CUTLERY and HOUSEHOLD Requisites of every description.
GLASS AND CROCKERY.
TOYS of every imaginable kind.

Intending Purchasers should send for this Catalogue, as it shows an immense variety of Xmas supplies of every description such as is not found in any other House in India. Buyers may take our lists with confidence, that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require. We publish—Gymkhana Catalogues, Jewellery and Electro Plate Catalogues, Drug and Druggists' Sundries Catalogues, Pharmacy Catalogues, Scientific Instrument Catalogues—all fully illustrated.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARET! CLARET!! CLARET!!!
CHARLES SILLIMAN'S MONTFERRAND.

A SUPERIOR WINE of exceedingly fine flavour and bouquet, imported from Bordeaux. Just on hand. Compares favourably in prices and quality with any other Brand in the Market.

Try a Bottle, try a Bottle, for Rs. 1-2.
Per case of one dozen quarts, Rs. 12-8.

J BERMOND, JEUNE AND FILSAINE'S
CLARET.

Imported direct from the Celebrated VINEYARDS of BORDEAUX. They are DELICIOUS and pleasant to the taste, and make excellent high-class DINNER BEVERAGES.

	Doz. Rs.	Pts.	Doz. Rs.	Qts.
South Coast Table Wine	9	0	14	0
Claret	10	8	16	8
Claret**	11	4	18	8
Claret***	12	0	19	8
Claret****	13	8	22	8
Medoc Claret, a superior Breakfast wine			14	0

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post,

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace	from 3	12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7	0
Silk Lace	from 10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7	8
International		2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make		7 8

PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino	from 8	0
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Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from 9	0
International do.	from 3	0

SOCKS.	Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ...per doz. pair	11	8
,, ,, Embroidered Fronts ... ,,	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes ...per doz.	16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes ... from	21	0

PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ...from	21	0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ...per pair	2	12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ... from	17	8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine,

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
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RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
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PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
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PHILLIPS'
TABLE WATERS,

As supplied to several Messes and a large number of the *Elite.*

	Rs.	a.
SODA WATER, Pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0	12
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, etc.	0	12
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1	0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1	0
LITHIA WATER, accurately prepared	1	8
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0	12
SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the Spring	1	0
TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine of agreeable flavour	1	0
VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses	1	4

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.

The above can also be supplied in glass-ball stoppered-balls as well as corked bottles.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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NEW SONGS.	Authors.	Keys.
Chirette	Roeckel	F. G.
Just the old way	Behrend	F. G. A. B.
Daffodil time	Marziats	D. E. F.
Only youth is happy	Molloy	C. D. F.
An old Garden	Hope Temple	G. A. B.
Come to me	Denza	A. B. C. D.
Unless	Caracciolo	A. B.
The Young Brigade	Jude	C.
After Sundown	Theo. Bonheur	G.
At Anchor	Odoardo Barri	C.
It came with the merry may love	Paolo Tosti	E. F. A.
Love that came too late	do.	B. C. D.
My love and I	do.	D. E. F.
Marguerite	Pinsuti	F. D.
Someone's Sweet-heart	do.	B. C. D.
I haven't for a long time now		Slade Murray
As I walks along my beat		Tom Bass.
There's bigger fools than me in the Army		do.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.		
Adelaide	Waltz	Enos Andrew
Jubilee	do.	Coote.
Près de Toi	do.	Waldteufel.
Nid d'amour	do.	do.
Douce Souvenance	do.	do.
After Sundown	do.	Bonheur.
Swinging	do.	Ed. Silva.
Ivy	do.	Fabian Rose.
My Sweet-heart's Schottische		

NEW PIANO MUSIC.	
Sylvia Pizzicati	Delibes.
Sylvia Valse lente	do.
Polish Dance	Scharwenka
Gwendoline Gavotte	Nielson.
Rigaudon	Raff.
Jubilee Gavotte	Kottaun.

TURNERS BANJO JOURNAL, Nos. 1 to 13.
BALLANTYNES BANJO GEMS ,, 1 to 8.

The new Christmas Dance Albums have just arrived, price 12 annas each.

LISTS AND CATALOGUES POST FREE.

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SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

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ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

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(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... Mr. F. H. POLLOCK
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS!
WEBB'S
ROYAL MARIONETTES,
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Second time of the Fairy Pantomime,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
With Beautiful New Scenery and Effects.
NEW SONGS, NEW COMIC SCENES.
NEW FANTOCCINI.
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
IN NEW SONGS, JOKES, &c., &c.
The whole forming a NIGHT'S Entertainment, seldom if ever, offered to a Bombay public.
Doors open at 8-15, commence at 9, carriages for 11.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8. Private Boxes, Rs. 12, Soldiers and Sailors, half price.
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE LAST DAY PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 3-30.
Children, half price, Schools and Families at reduced rates.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1886.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
IN AID OF LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. the VICEROY and the COUNTESS of DUFFERIN
AND
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY REAY.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"HOME."

In which the following Ladies and Gentlemen will appear:—
Mrs. HAY, Miss. SWINHOE and Mrs. COWPER.
Col. BEDFORD, R.E., Capt. HODGKINSON, Mr. MAINWARING and Lt.-Col. COWPER.
Seats can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16. Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 9 p.m.,
GRAND CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.
(LOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,)
By the Celebrated Brothers from Gwalior.
USTADS MAHOMED HUSSAIN, ANAYAT HUSSAIN AND ALI HUSSAIN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front (Reserved), Rs. 2; Front, Re. 1; Back, As. 8.
Tickets may be had at the *Dufter Ashkara* and *Kaiser-i-Hind* Presses, at the Native General Library, and from the following gentlemen, forming a Committee;—
SHAMRAO VITHAL.
MANOCKSAW DHANJISHAW.
KASSIMALLI ALIRAJA.
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

NOTICE.
QUADRILLE PARTY.

OWING to the success of the Quadrille Party held last FRIDAY, at the Hotel de Europe, 44 Parel Road, Byculla, by general request, another will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.
Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Rs. 2.
Dancing at 9 p.m.
A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.
T. A. M. C.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 10th December, 1886, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY, required for the narrow Gauge section of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1887.
Particulars of the estimated quantities together with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, and samples can be seen at Colaba and Ajmere Depot, on and after 18th November, 1886.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November 9, 1886.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1887-88.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ...	Cotton Suttrungees.	Under Schedule No. 19.	Tenders to be received on 13th Dec. 1886.
Poona ...			
Ahmednagar			
Mhow ...			
Nusseerabad			
Neemuch ...	Cotton Sheets. ...	Do. No. 23.	Do. do.
Karachi ...	Oil of sorts and Oil Kerosine.	Do. No. 24.	Do. 16th do.
Hyderabad			
Deesa ...	Potatoes and Vegetables.	Do. No. 43.	Do. 8th do.
Ahmedabad			
Jubbulpore			

Tenders for Potatoes under Class A of Schedule No. 43, will not be received at Karachi and Hyderabad, and for Cotton Sheets under Schedule No. 20 at Jubbulpore.

Bombay ...	Ice. ...	Under Schedule No. 18.	Tenders to be received on 8th Dec. 1886.
Poona ...			
Ahmednagar			
Mhow ...			
Nusseerabad			
Karachi ...			
Jubbulpore			
Poona ...	Hired carts with bullocks.	Do. No. 21.	Do. 8th do
Ahmednagar			
Mhow ...			
Karachi ...			
Deesa ...			
Ahmedabad			
Karachi ...	Purchase of empty Hogsheads.	Do. No. 16.	Do. 6th do.
Hyderabad			
Deesa ...			
Ahmedabad			

GENERAL CONTRACTS.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay.	Oil Kerosine ...	Do. No. 24. A	Do. 16th do.
	Oil Cocoanut and Oil sweet.	Do. No. 24. B	Do. do.
	Purchase of empty Hogsheads.	Do. No. 33.	Do. 6th do.
Poona ...	Cotton Sattrungees of good quality as per muster.	Do. No. 33.	Do. 13th do.
Ahmedabad			
Karachi ...			
Mhow ...			
Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay.	Cotton Sheets of good quality as per muster.	Do. No. 34.	Do. do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, November 2, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1886, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Munjee Nursi and Vusonjee Munjee, by virtue of power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of December 1882, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Narayen Luxumonjee, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Malookwady, together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses and bungalows standing thereon, situate lying and being to the north of the Girgaum Back Road, opposite the residence of Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhai Knight, C. S. I., in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 5,753 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 686 and 723 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 81, and in the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 81, and 82, and bounded on the north by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the south by the cart belonging to the Portuguese Church, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by an cart, belonging to Messrs. Kessowjee Toolsidas and Moorarjee Toolsidas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodar, mortgagees' solicitors.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 10, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to the Band Secretary.

ICES! ICES!!—Wines and Spirits; also Mochas Coffee of the best Quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

COME AND SEE Our New Photo Albums, Scraps Albums, Plush and Leather Jewel Cases, Plush Mirror Brackets, &c., &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—A Bombay-built DOG-CART on view, at the Sassoon Reformatory; near Grant Road Station. Any reasonable offer will be entertained.

TO LET—The First Floor of House No. 5, Hornby Row, facing the sea, and well adapted for Offices. Apply to Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, No. 6, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE—One High-wheel English-made Buggy, Russian Morroco Lining, and Hood, in very good order. Price moderate. Apply "P," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. A. W. FORDE'S valuable household furniture, Rose's sympathetic Pianoforte, a single-poled tent, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are of all descriptions and for all class of work. For families, milliners, and dress-makers, tailors and outfitters, and for all class of leather work, they are unrivalled and unsurpassed. Full Instructions free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO LET—The GROUND FLOOR in Church-gate-street, suitable as an Offices or a Shop. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.—Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, Boot Merchants, and General Providers, Church Gate Corner.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, in Plush and Leather, very acceptable Presents; a choice selection of Leather Writing Desks, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

TO BE LET—A Large GROUND FLOOR ROOM, in Rampart Row, between the French Bank and Bombay Club. For particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Herophon, Banjos, Guitars, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. Ramchunder and Co; No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

FOR SALE,—A very stylish and roomy VICTORIA, nearly new, built under Supervision of Owner, with Chesnut Arab Horse and Harness complete. To be seen at STEPHENS & SONS, at two hours notice.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigar. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Finest Ernenthal—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into this country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling influence. We have never met any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, Russell Street, Bloomsb London,

NOTICES.

WANTED—A CLERK for the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Qualifications—
Thorough knowledge of English. Must be well acquainted with the Financial and Account Codes, and able to note and draft. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150.
Apply to FIRST ASSISTANT AGENT to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

INDIAN 'XMAS.

CARDS III. SERIES—Just published in 6 different Designs, each Card with an Indian View, Flower and Bird. Prices: I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. III. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards, Rs. 9. Published only by the BASEL MISSION BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY, MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

COTTON PRESSES.
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett. —BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati,
Tinnevelly District.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned against purchasing or receiving in mortgage the landed estates belonging to the undersigned, situated at Minab, near Bandar Abas, now in the hands of the heirs of the late NASIR SHAHBANDER, which are the subject of a litigation in the Mohamedan law court.
HAJEE AHMED KHAN,
Sirteep.

NOTICE—RESERVED ACCOMMODATION will be provided at the Apollo Bunder for European and Native Ladies and Gentlemen on the occasion of the landing of HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m. Those desirous of being admitted into the enclosure are requested to apply for tickets to the Undersigned.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, November 9, 1886.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1886, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company made up to 30th September 1886.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. Gostling as a Director of the Company.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday the 6th to Monday the 15th November 1886.
G. W. READ & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 6th November, 1886.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

THE PROPERTY of G. H. R HART, Esqr. four Arab horses as described below:—
1. Erinbay, Lady's horse, easy paces, strong nerves, perfect temper and mouth, also good in double harness.
2. Vollux (bay) good, in double and single harness, excellent saddle horse.
3. Cock Robin, (grey) excellent hack, good jumper and broken to single and double harness.
4. Harlequin (specked bay) good in single or double harness.
The first three have been constantly ridden by ladies. Harlequin has also been ridden frequently, but is best in harness.
An English-built new MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Cart with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.
An English-built second-hand Dog-cart, with Brake, suitable for a Waler, by Morgan.
For further particulars, apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent., on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.
By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED
MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA
(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."
We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former nes.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. SECUNDERABAD.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ...	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHEDS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and MERCHANDISE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883	£200,690
,, 1885	£268,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND URETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
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FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
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INSURANCES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
AYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire D rection in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 90 per cent. of Premia Invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.
"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT
both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illust

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band B. V. R., Bandstand, 5-30. p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Chilka (s), from Moulmein.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 6th instant shows an increase of Rs. 38,970 in receipts.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated last month was 2,979, the daily average being 96. The new admissions were 1,402, and the number of children vaccinated 95.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—The honorary secretary acknowledges with many thanks a donation of Rs. 150 from Mr. Horace Van Ruith on his departure from Bombay.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Bapty Road, touching the death of Gungu, a widow aged 65 years, who had been suffering from pains in the chest for a long time. On Tuesday night she suddenly became ill, and died within a short time. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-30 this evening :—

Overture.....Mirella.....Gounod.
Valse.....The Jubilee.....C. Coote.
Selection.....Aida.....Verdi.
Gavotte.....Muriel.....Ed. Amillon.
Gallop.....Monmetrunken.....C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT THE ALBERT MUSEUM.—Niva Soma was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued Re. 1-8, the property of Succaram Dewoo, a mill labourer. On Tuesday afternoon he went to the Albert Museum, and left the umbrella at the doorway, and when he returned a short time after found it missing. The accused was arrested by a policeman with the umbrella in his possession He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASSING IN A PRINTING PRESS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, the case in which Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, Jehanghir Nowrojee, Dinbai, and another Parsee, were charged before Mr. Webb with having trespassed on the premises of the Commercial Printing Press, was called on. Mr. Nusserwanjee, who appeared for the proprietor of the Press, stated that he did not wish to go on with the matter, as the accused had apologised, and desired the case to be struck out. His Worship allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 9th inst., Surgeon D. N. Parakh in the chair. The members present were :—Drs. H. N. Seervai, C. E. Dadachanjee, P. B. Nariman, F. E. Davar, D. S. Dallas, D. B. Master, B. S. Shroff, N. N. Katrack, A.D. Mody, John Mahomed, B. H. Dautra, and Temulji Bhicaji, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman read notes of some very interesting medical cases.

THEFT.—Yesterday Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee convicted Shivram Yeshwant of stealing a saree, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Morarjee Vishnoo, a surveyor in the service of the Bombay Municipality, living at Candawady. The saree was left out to dry on Tuesday evening in the compound of complainant's house, from whence the accused stole it. He was arrested by a policeman with it concealed under his arm. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday, touching the death of Salvador Mascharino, aged 35 years, a ship's cook, out of employ for past three months. On the night of the 2nd instant, while under the influence of liquors, he fell out of a window on the fist story of a Goanese boarding house in which he was living at Cheera Bazar, when he sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the hospital on the 4th instant, and died from the effects of the injuries yesterday at noon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of September, 1886 :—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	Nos.
Yellow Line, Up	1	33857
Special Line, Down	1	270709
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	
Green Line, Up	2	040126
Do. Up	2	033900
Special Line, Up	2	003249
Yellow Line, Down	1½	058151
Green Line, Up	1½	055001
Do. Down	1½	052362
Red Line, Up	1½	023401
Do. Up	1½	021121
Green Line, Down	1	353372
Special Line, Down	1	348331
Green Line, Up	1	318121
Red Line, Up	1	161290
Special Line, Up	½	078147
Do. Up	½	071736
Blue Line, Up	½	003067

THE MATCH INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.—A few days ago we quoted an extract from the *Jam-e-Jamshed* inquiring what has become of the match industry started in this city by Dr. Anna Moreshwer Kunte, M. D. We learn that Dr. Kunte commenced to work the factory situated close to the Chinchpoogly station of the G. I. P. Railway, about this time last year, having fitted it with the best and most improved machinery for the manufacture of matches. The matches produced at this factory successfully competed with any imported from Europe, but, owing to Dr. Kunte's extensive medical practice, he had not been able to devote much time and attention to the working of the factory, which were essential to the success of this new industry. The factory had discontinued to work since last April, but we are now glad to find that it has lately passed into the hands of our public-spirited townsman, Mr. Goculdas Jugmohandas, who has successfully commenced its operations, and with a thorough reorganisation, has been regularly working it since the 1st inst.

ADMINISTERING A STUPEFYING DRUG.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper convicted Namia Vitoo, a Hindu, with having, on the 9th of October last, administered a stupefying drug to a Mahomedan woman, named Shalimbee. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, a half-blind old woman, that she lived in a small room in Spiritool Gully, and spent all her time in sweeping and keeping it clean. On the evening of the taboots the accused, whom she slightly knew, and could just dimly make out at the prioner's bar, came to her. After conversing with her, he offered, and she ate, some sweetmeats, but shortly afterwards fell fast asleep. She awoke next morning and found that the ornaments she had on her person, and which consisted of four gold bangles and a necklet, were taken away. She at once suspected the accused whose visit she recolleeted. She proceeded to the police station, and there reported the matter and her suspicions. The accused was eventually arrested with four others, and the ornaments were recovered from Marwarees. He stated that he had been put up to act in the way he did by the four others, and that they had stolen the jewellery, pawning them with the Marwarees. These men were placed in the dock with the accused, and though reputed thieves, were discharged, there being no evidence against them. The accused denied in defence he had received the jewels, but admitted administering the drug in the sweetmeats at the instigation of the others. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

YESTERDAY evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, his Excellency Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, arrived at the Bori Bunder Railway Station by the ordinary passenger train from Poona, accompanied by Colonel Borrodaile, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Hemming, Military Secretary, and Captain Preston, A.-D.-C. His Excellency was received at the station by Brigadier-General Adams, Quartermaster-General, and Russuldar-Major Dokulsing, Sirdar Bahadoor, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency. The guard of honour was dispensed with. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired at sunrise to-day in connection with his Excellency's arrival.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 9th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·794
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·3
Dew Point	67·7
Relative humidity of Air	·672
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·1
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, NE, ENE, NE. NNW, NE, ENE,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	315

* From midnight to midnight.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge, and Mr. N. SPENCER, 2nd Judge.)

JUDGES DIFFER.

MOTIVAHOO, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER *vs.* VENAYEK HURRICHUND.

JUDGMENT was given to-day by the Full Court in this case, in which the appellant and the defendant applied to the Full Court for a new trial against the decision given by Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the respondent and plaintiff; and Mr. Balkrishna Vasudeo Kirtikar represented the appellant and the defendant.

The Chief Judge gave his decision as follows :—I am unable to concur unreservedly. Though I felt and still feel doubt as to the correctness of my original judgment, yet as all the points suggested by the learned Second Judge were present to my mind and considered by me before delivering it, I think the best course would be for me to adhere to it, and obtain the opinion of the High Court on a reference, which I should have been willing to make in the first instance had I been asked to do so. The doubt which most pressed me was that which apparently most influenced the Second Judge in arriving at a contrary result, *viz.*, that the reported cases in which the purchaser was held to his bargain seem to be cases in which what was sold was a *defective* title, whereas here it is *no* title. But this seems to me a question of degree only, not of principle. If the purchaser is bound by the condition to pay for whatever the vendor can give, I apprehend the principle is the same whether what can be given is all, or a good deal, or little, or nothing. Stress is laid on the *obiter dictum* in Edwards *v.* Wickwar throwing doubt on Freme *v.* Wright. In spite of the great respect undoubtedly due to the opinion of the learned judge enunciating that *dictum*, I am unable to attach great importance to it. Not only because it was not necessary to the decision of the case before him, nor because he omits to specify any case or authority in which or by which the decision in Freme *v.* Wright was held to be "a stretch of the jurisdiction of the Court." But also because that decision is cited without disapproval as settled law in all the latest editions of all the best text writers. (See Davidson's Conveyancing, 4th edition; Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, 5th edition; and Fry's Specific Performance, 2nd edition.) On the other hand, Hume *v.* Pocock, L. R. 1, Ch. 379, is an authority for holding that a condition of sale may preclude a purchaser from showing that the vendor has no title, and is so cited in Seton's Decrees, 4th edition. Another doubt that suggested itself to my mind was whether the plaintiffs having notice in general terms of a claim by Nathibai, were bound to postpone the sale for the purpose of sifting it. I can find no authority for saying a vendor is bound to investigate his own title. That is the duty of the purchaser. No doubt if the vendors had sifted Nathibai's claim, and found the title was in her and not in them, and had then misrepresented or suppressed the result of their investigation, as in Heywood *v.* Mallalieu, L. R. 25 Ch., Div. 357, the sale would not be upheld. But they made no such investigation, and there is no reason for saying they ought to have made it, but did not because they knew or suspected what the result would be. Probably they thought, as the purchaser admits he thought, that "old women generally do make such claims without any grounds." On the other hand, they did give the purchaser all the information they had themselves, *viz.*, that Nathibai "claimed to be the absolute owner of the property." He, however, chose to buy, admittedly "on his own judgment," and because he thought "old women generally do make such claims without any grounds." In other words, he bought, subject to the 9th condition of sale, a chance which he thought at the time to be a good one, but which turned out to be a bad one. It is not, therefore, in my opinion strictly correct to say that the defendant purchased without any consideration whatever. I am unable to see that the fact that no abstract of title was prepared *before* the sale for the inspection of intending purchasers affects the question. The 10th condition does not provide for this, and it was not contended before me that the vendors were bound to follow such a course, which would certainly be an unusual one. On reconsideration then I adhere to my former opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover, and that this rule ought to be discharged.

His Honour the Second Judge, in delivering his judgment, said : This suit is brought to recover from the defendant the balance of the purchase money of a house which was put up for sale by auction under the instructions of the plaintiff, and knocked down to the defendant as the highest bidder. The Chief Judge has found on the evidence that the plaintiff as mortgagee never acquired any title whatever to the property, and that, consequently, he could give none to the defendant. It follows that, if the defendant is required to pay the purchase money, he will get no consideration whatever for his payment. The sale was subject to certain conditions, the ninth of which runs as follows :—"The vendors shall not be bound to give a better title to the purchaser than they themselves possess, and the purchaser shall take the premises sold with such title only as the vendors can give him." The tenth condition further provides for an abstract of title being prepared by the vendors. The question we have to decide is, whether, having regard to the facts as found under the condition above quoted, the defendant can be compelled to complete his purchase. I gather from the Chief Judge's judgment that it was in some way orally made known to the purchaser at the sale that the plaintiff was selling as mortgagee, but the conditions of sale themselves, which is a most unartificially prepared document, do not state in what capacity he is selling, whether as mortgagee, or as a previous purchaser, or one who has succeeded to the property by inheritance. The conditions simply state that some property will be put up for sale. There is no description of the property, though the condition state what consequences shall follow if the description proves to be incorrect, and they conclude with the clause I have already set out. Furthermore, no abstract of title was prepared for inspection by the purchasers. They were left in entire ignorance of the title they were buying. The Chief Judge in his judgment observes, "Of course, a man selling property to another without condition is impliedly bound himself to have and to give to his purchaser a title to that property. But equally, of course, he may relieve himself of that implied obligation by special contract, and, if the purchaser chooses to buy subject to such terms, he will be bound by them." The question then is one of the construction of the condition of sale. Does such a condition as we have in this case protect a man who sells not with a defective title, but with no title whatever? No doubt, the text books, when treating on particulars and conditions of sale, do state the proposition in very broad terms that a purchaser "is bound by a clear stipulation as to title, *e.g.*, an agreement by assignees of a bankrupt to sell his estate 'under such title as he recently held the same, an abstract of which may be seen;' or that the purchaser should only have the receipt and conveyance of A (an equitable mortgagee) and the assignees, an agreement by ordinary vendors to convey 'such title as they have received from A and B;'" and a condition that the purchaser should accept the vendors' title, 'without dispute;' or should accept 'such title as the vendor, has' (Darts, Vendors and Purchasers, vol. I, p. 150), but, so far as I have been able to refer to the cases cited in support of this proposition, there is not one in which the Courts have compelled a purchaser to complete his contract where the vendor has no title whatever to give. In all the cases there has been some defect of title, on which it has been held the purchaser has purchased himself under the conditions of sale from relying to get out of his bargain. The object of special conditions of sale, according to the reported cases, are—first, to protect the vendor from enquiries which he himself may be unable to satisfy and against objections which he cannot explain away, or, secondly, to oblige a purchaser to assume a particular fact material to the title as proved. A series of decisions have established the distinction between these two classes of cases, but I have been unable to discover any case which has gone beyond them. The cases of Best *vs.* Hamand (L.R. 12 ch. div.) and Spratt *vs.* Jeffrey (10 B. and C. 249) are good examples of the latter class of cases. In Best *vs.* Hamand the defendant had contracted to purchase land which had once belonged to a railway company, and had been sold by the company as surplus land. One of the conditions of sale was that the purchaser should assume that the company had done all that was required by the Land Clauses Act to enable them effectually to sell and convey the land as surplus land. On enquiry it was ascertained that the former owner of the land had not waived his right of pre-emption, and the title was objected to on that ground. The Court, however, held that the purchaser was bound by the stipulation to admit the title of the company to sell to the vendor. In Spratt *vs.* Jeffrey the plaintiff sold to the defendant two leases of certain premises with the good-will of a business, carried on therein "as he held the same, business, carried on therein without requiring the lessors title." The lessors were trustees, and one of the leases was in reversion which they had no power to grant. The Court held that the meaning of the agreement was that the vendor was to purchase the leases without enquiry into the title of the lessor, and could not refuse to complete his purchase on account of an objection to that title. The circumstances of these two cases differ entirely from the present. In both of them the purchasers would, undoubtedly, receive some consideration for their money. In Best *vs.* Hamand if the first owner exercised his right of pre-emption he would have been bound to recoup the purchaser his outlay. In Spratt *vs.* Jeffrey the assignor of the lease was in actual possession of the property, and it did not appear that the defendant, the assignee, would have been disturbed during the currency of the leases, and, if he were, he had a remedy against the trustees in damages. In both cases the Court decided that the stipulations were a fair warning to the purchasers that there was something doubtful in the title as to a particular point. I do not think that from either of these cases can the principle be deduced that the Court would have compelled performance of the contracts if the vendors had no title whatever. The strongest case I have been able to find in support of the plaintiff's contention is Freme *vs.* Wright (4 Madd. 364) which was a sale by the assignee of a bankrupt "under such title as the bankrupt recently held the same, an abstract of which may be seen." I have not been able to refer to the report of this case, and am, therefore, ignorant of its facts, but the observations of Vice-Chancellor Page Wood on the case in Edwards *vs.* Wickwar (L. R. 1 Eq. 68) are pertinent to the present enquiry. His Lordship observes, "There may be cases like Freme *vs.* Wright where assignees of a bankrupt have stipulated that such title only as the bankrupt had should be required by the purchaser, but even in that case it has been thought a stretch of the jurisdiction of the Court to force the title on a purchaser." What I have cited was, no doubt, an *obiter dictum*, but it is the *dictum* of a very eminent equity judge, who was afterwards Lord Chancellor. I have said that, if the conditions of sale are unambiguous, the Courts will compel a purchaser to accept a defective title. It may be asked what is a defective title? Is a scintilla of title sufficient to enforce performance? The answer to this is that no hard and fast rule can be laid down. Each case must depend on its own special circumstances and the conditions of sale; it is sufficient to say that, in my opinion, a Court of Equity will not decree specific performance, where property has been sold with such a condition as we are now considering if the vendor has (as it has been found in this case) absolutely nothing to sell. For the reasons I have given I am of opinion that this suit cannot be maintained, and ought to be dismissed.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided in the Court yesterday for the first time since his return from Europe. The following among other matters were heard :—

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.—Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder for the Chartered Mercantile Bank, applied for an adjournment of the examination of Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy, son of the insolvent. Before the vacation, an order was issued to examine Rahmoobhoy with regard to his father's estate, but the order had not been drawn up owing to the solicitors of the parties being unable to agree to its terms. His Lordship adjourned the matter for three weeks.

RE DEVA MALLA KORIA.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE TRIBHOVANDAS GUNGADAS.—Mr. Dhairyavan asked for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE NURSEY GHELLA.—Mr. Manker, for Messrs. Wallace and Co., opposing creditors, moved for an adjournment of the hearing. The opposition was based on the ground of concealment of books, the insolvent having deposited only two books and loose papers, which the opposing creditors had not had time to examine. Mr. Sunjana, for the insolvent, opposed the application. Mr. Russell, for Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., creditors for Rs. 30,000, and Mr. Vicaji for another creditor, supported Mr. Manker's application. His Lordship adjourned the hearing for a month.

RE VENAYEK BALKRISHNA.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an extension of the interim order to the insolvent, which was granted for a month.

RE BORAH MOOSAJEE WULLEEJEE.—On Mr. Manker's application, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE GANESH SADASHEW NAVULKAR.—Mr. Dairyavan asked for leave to amend the petition and schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE DEWJEE ELAPPA KOOLOO.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and for an extension of the interim order. The application was not opposed and was granted.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE MR. JAMES GIBBS.

To the great loss of this poor country, Mr. Jame Gibbs has ended his career in this world with probably a disappointed heart owing to his devoted services not having been duly recognised. In him we have lost a true friend and well-wisher. When Mr. Gibbs first landed on these shores the administration of the country was in its infancy. The civilians that used to come out in those days brought with them a resolution to serve in India at least thirty years. They consequently loved this country as their own. They knew perfectly well that their own rise depended mainly on the prosperity of the country. Now things have changed. It is only seventeen days from Bori Bunder to Charing Cross, furloughs are easy and short service is the rule. Under these circumstances, of course, a love for this country is not possible; old men even now speak of the past *saheb logues* with love and veneration. Mr. Gibbs was a respected member of the latter class, which is becoming smaller every year, though the process is relieved by a bright exception occasionally. The late Mr. Gibbs never refused to receive an educated native gentleman at his bungalow. He always took a personal interest in the education of native youths of respectable families, and he considered it his sacred duty to protect the rights and privileges and respect the feelings of his native friends.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

IT is stated that the Finance Committee have suggested the abolition of some of the High Schools in Bombay and Poona. This report, following soon after the report of the probable abolition of the Deccan College and the reduction of the Ahmedabad College, has caused a sort of consternation in the native community. We never credited the Committee to dabble with the serious and important question of education. We all desire a reduction in expenditure, but it is wasteful expenditure that we mean; unproductive and useless expenditure. It would appear as if the high authorities were afraid of the growing interest educated natives are beginning to take in politics, and wish to destroy the plant of education by the root.—*Bombay Samachar.*

DEATH OF THE THAKORE OF DHROL.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, Jayasingjee, died on the 26th ultimo, at the age of 63, after a short illness. Jayasingjee ruled over his people for nearly 43 years, to the great satisfaction of all. He was friendly to all the other Kattywar Chiefs. Harising, the heir to the *Gadi*, is now 40 years old, and has two sons.—*Gujerat Mitra.*

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE COLLECTORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

It is said that the Finance Committee have recommended that the Collectorship of Bombay should be amalgamated with the Collectorship of Customs. This arrangement is, in our opinion, very reasonable, as it is expected to save a great deal of money from the Government treasury. It is a very economical at the same time a very prudent policy, to appoint one person on two posts where it can be convenient to do so. There are many other posts which can easily be amalgamated into one. We hope that the Committee will hold firmly to its recommendation. —*Guzerat Mitra.*

THE CONQUEST OF BURMA.

There has not been a single day since the conquest, on which there was no telegram of some sort of disturbance or the other in that country. The Minute of the Viceroy on the annexation of Burma is a document worth careful reading. The glowing language in which hopes of a better settlement of the conquered country, the benefits to be derived both by India and England by the annexation, and the necessity under which the country was subjugated, are depicted, may no doubt quiet the minds of some, but we at least do not find any hopes therein for the better. The responsibilities entailed upon the Indian Government by this annexation are too heavy, and any sanguine hope of a bright future are out of place. To an uncreditable extent the best of lives have been lost, and hoards of treasures expended after this tiffing conquest, and how far we will be repaid in future cannot be positively said, at least for the present. The next year's deficit in respect to the revenue and expenditure of that country is calculated to be about eleven lakhs. The best that could be done now, must be done with great diligence, otherwise the state of affairs will grow still serious than it is at present.—*Hariaka Subodha.*

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1886-87 :—

	In Nov., 1886. Bengal. Rs.	In Oct., 1886. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	54,00,000	22,75,000	76,75,000
Actual	49,82,475	19,88,350	69,70,825
Better than Estimate	....	....	....
Worse than Estimate	4,17,525	2,86,650	7,04,175

SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 7 MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	End of Nov., 1886. Bengal.	End of Oct., 1886. Bombay.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	4,32,00,000	1,33,25,000	5,65,25,000
Actual	4,11,63,910	1,53,41,500	5,67,05,410
Better than Estimate	....	22,16,500	1,80,410
Worse than Estimate	2,36,090	....	....

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

RECEPTION OF H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

A MEETING of the Cutchee residents in Bombay was held on Tuesday evening, in the bungalow of Mr. Jairaz Peerbhoy, at Breach Candy, to consider what steps should be taken to receive in a befitting manner H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Savai Bahadoor, on his arrival in Bombay. There were present Messrs. Jairaz Peerbhoy, Chatarbhooj Morarji, Khimjee Jeewa, Hasambhoy Visram, Soonderdas Jadowjee Ragowjee, Jairam Shivjee, Ashkaru Khengar, Hajee Caream Mahomed Sulleiman, Javerilal Umiashunkar, Jaithabhoy Liladhur, Mowjee Shamji Ladha, Jaithabhoy Gullianjee, Canjee Dwarkadas, Jacob Purtany, Dwarkadas Sangjee, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy, Ahmed Somjee, Carsondas Valubdas, Curreembhoy Ibrahim, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Fazulbhoy Visram, Tharia Topan, Abdoolabhoy Laljee, Reva Ger Koovar Gar, Gellabhoy Haridas, Mansukhram Soorajram, Jamnadas Narsey Khatao, Laljee Dwarkadas, Hajee Saboo Seedeek, Vasanjee Nandjee, Ebjee Sivjee, Moosa Hasam, Mokhee Ladak Hajee, Nazarbhoy Abdala Bhai, and others.

Mr. Jairaz Peerbhoy, having taken the chair, said that H. H. Khengarjee Savai Bahadoor, Rao of Cutch, was expected to arrive in Bombay on the 12th instant, on a visit to H. E. the Viceroy, and that the present meeting was held to consider what steps should be taken to receive their beloved ruler with suitable honours. Mr. Jairazbhoy added that the subjects of H. H. the Rao of Cutch were known for their loyalty to their prince.

It was then unanimously resolved that a reception committee and a managing committee be appointed to carry out the details, and that Messrs. Khimjee Jeewa and Abdulla Laljeebhoy be appointed secretaries.

It was further resolved that a subscription list be opened to collect funds for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was subscribed on the spot. Messrs. Kareembhoy Ibrahim and Jamnadas Narsey Khatao were appointed treasurers. It was also proposed and carried unanimously that the Cutchee inhabitants of Bombay should observe the day of his Highness's arrival as a holiday, and that they should muster in large numbers at the Apollo Bunder to receive him. The managing committee were also requested to issue handbills inviting the Cutchee subjects to attend the bungalow of H. H. the Rao to render him the customary *salam*. The final resolution was that H. H. be entertained at an evening party on a suitable day.

After the conclusion of the business, Mr. Mansukram Soorajram, on behalf of his Highness the Rao, read a letter, in which H. H. had expressed his satisfaction at the good and charitable work Mr. Jairaz Peerbhoy had done and was doing, and as a mark of appreciation, had sent a dress of honour to be presented to Mr. Jairazbhoy. Mr. Mansukhram Soorajram, in presenting the dress, made an appropriate and interesting speech, in which he eulogised the many good actions of Mr. Jairaz, who having duly acknowledged the gift from his Sovereign, the proceedings terminated.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE following is the Resolution by the Government of India appointing members of the Public Service Commission :—

Read—Paragraphs 2 and 10 of Home Department Resolution No. 34—1573-98, dated the 4th October, 1886, directing the formation of a Commisson to enquire into and report upon the question of the admission of Natives of India to the various branches of the Public Service connected with the Civil Administration of the country.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is now pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Commission mentioned in the preamble. His Excellency in Council reserves the power of making, after further enquiry and consideration, additional nominations, should it at any time appear desirable to do so.—

The Hon'le Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,—President.

Sir C. A. Turner, Kt., C.I.E., late Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, Bengal Civil Service Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations,

Mr. F. B. Peacock, Bengal Civil Service, Chie Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Raja Udhai Portab Singh, of Bhinga, Oudh.

Mr. H. J. Stokes, Madras Civil Service.

Mr. T. H. Stewart, Bombay Civil Service.

Sayyid Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.

Mr. W. B. Hudson, Mozufferpore.

Rao Bahadur Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., late Dewan of Baroda.

M. B. Ry. Salem Ramaswami Mudaliyar, B.L. Madras.

Mr. W. H. Ryland, Uncovenanted Civil Service, Officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lukshman Nulkar, Poona.

Mr. D. S. White, Madras.

MADRAS.

THE WEATHER.—The cyclone which, according to the Calcutta telegram, has been forming in the centre of the Bay, is showing itself chiefly by a very high surf all along the Coast, and bad weather prevails at Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Gopalpore. So far, the wind in Madras has not been strong, but the direction of the wind, which is nearly N.-N.-W., shows that the dangeris not yet past. Without more information than is contained in the weather telegrams, it is impossible to tell either the position of the centre, or the size of the cyclone. The barometer readings at the Coast stations are still fairly high, but that is all that can be said for we believe the readings given are uncorrected either for errors in the instrument, or for the daily tide. But as far as one can judge the cyclone has formed round a large but shallow depression, with its centre about E.-S.-E. from Madras, and still a considerable distance away. Were the centre moving towards Madras, the barometer would be falling more rapidly than it is at present, while, on the other hand, if it were moving parallel to the Coast, the wind direction would have changed more. On the whole, the area of low pressure is probably nearly stationary.—*Mail.*

THE LATEST FREAK OF FASHION.

THE latest freak of fashion in London is for ladies to have a different dog for different costumes. The inconsolable widow in sable weeds is accompanied by a Landseer Newfoundland, while the maid who wears a golden brown silk carries a fluffy Skye of the same shade. As grey is now the ultra-fashionable colour, the blue Skye, which is an exquisite shade of grey, is the reigning favourite.

A CRITIC'S ESTIMATE OF MISS VIOLET CAMERON.

A CRITIC of the *New York World* speaks as follows of Miss Violet Cameron's performances :—

Miss Violet Cameron is a player of quite ordinary appearance. She was dressed in the time-out-of-mind fleshings of burlesque, and when she stood still long enough for one to see her face and its expression there was not a great deal to see. She is of medium height, of trim, shapely figure, and more nimble than graceful. Like all the women of burlesque, she strode about continually, and made restlessness take the place of action. Her rather sharp English face is coldly intelligent, but not what is called pretty in this country. Dramatic talent or comedy humour she evidently possesses not a gleam of, if one is to judge of her in this platitudinous farrago. Her chief duty is to come on, stride about with that absurd swagger that burlesque actresses who assume men's *roles* believe to be masculine, to speak Mr. Farnie's shallow lines, and sing a few songs. She has a mezzo-soprano voice of no range whatever and of little quality. It is unworn and fresh enough, but it is the ordinary speaking voice of the multitudinous amateur woman. Indeed, it may be said that Miss Cameron, save that she has the brazenness to stare an audience coldly in the face without a sign of emotion—a quality that passes for *professional aplomb*—is essentially an amateur, and would inevitably pass as such in any form of public entertainment that was weighed on its dramatic qualities. She had not even the professional skill to make the most of Mr. Farnie's situations and jokes. If you can imagine a Lydia Thompson without special grace of limb or beauty of person, who makes a rhythmic bending of the knees take the place of dance, and who manages to impress you with the notion that activity is acting, you will have the measure of Violet Cameron. The American woods are full of girls who can do better without trying.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

THE penalties of greatness are enormous, as we know, and at a Primrose League concert and meeting held in St. Pancras last week (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) a lady associate brought with her an infant about a month or six weeks old. The doorkeepers politely but firmly refused to admit a child in arms, but the mother pleaded that the infant had been christened Randolph Churchill, and explained that it was his father's desire that he should at once begin attending Conservative meetings. The child did not cry during the evening, which was considered a happy augury for the career on which it has been thus early launched. I am told that in one church in the district of South Paddington there have been as many as three Randolph Churchills christened in the afternoon of a single Sunday.

BARON NICOLAS KAULBARS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following personal reminiscence of general Kaulbars :—"When I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Baron Nicolas Kaulbars, he has only a simple Colonel and Chief of the Staff of one of the army corps at St. Petersburg. That was in the lifetime of the late Czar, and the Baron's rise has been rapid since the present Emperor came to the throne. Baron Kaulbars was then a tall man, with fairly broad shoulders, but with a slight stoop and very little flesh on his bones. His voice is low and soft, and his manner extremely courteous, though it always gives one the idea of being put on, and in speaking of weak nationalities or to their representatives his tone is generally slighting and contemptuous. He is a capital companion, for he speaks, English, French, and German with equal facility, and has an immense store of odds and ends of knowledge, which he makes use of without any parade, and with a frank boyishness that is very winning. He can hardly be called a true-born Russian, for on the father's side he is a Finn, and his immediate female ancestors were German and English. He has a strong sense of humour, and is fond of stringing together French rhymes, an occupation which he describes as *très sympathique*. As an instance, we were once climbing a mountain with several companions, among them a young Russian lieutenant of the army of the Balkans, and this lieutenant, finding the July sun too much for him, was obliged to halt and give up the ascent. About half way up we stopped for a short rest, and Baron Kaulbars amused himself by extemporizing a poem on our expedition, but got no further than the couplet :—

Le pauvre Khadonskaevitch par les chaleurs accablé
A la fin ne pouvait plus marcher.

On that same excursion we caught a curious beetle of considerable size in the long grass; and as the Baron wished to preserve it alive, for he was an enthusiastic naturalist, we made a paper box out of some old letters, and the Baron actually carried the unhappy specimen in his pocket to the top of the mountain and down again. Of course I am only speaking of him as a casual acquaintance, never having had any official intercourse with him, but certainly as a friend he was very pleasant and entertaining, though the Bulgarian Government would in all probability give a very different account of him. Still from his tone of voice in giving orders to his subordinates I should imagine that he could be sufficiently brutal and overbearing should occasion offer."

LORD LONSDALE SUED FOR £20,000.

A SUIT has been commenced in New York by David de Bensaude, husband of Violet Cameron, the actress, against Hugh Cecil Lowther, otherwise known as the Earl of Lonsdale, for 100,000 dols. damages for alienating the affections of the plaintiff's wife. The husband, in his complaint, says that Violet generally earns about £5,000 dols. a year, and that she "forms an attractive and profitable feature of any theatrical enterprise to which she may become attached." He complains that the defendant, "well knowing this," has been acting ostentatiously as her manager, "wickedly intending thereby to deprive the plaintiff of the aid and assistance of his said wife."

Lord Durham, who is staying in New York, is also being mixed up in the affair, by the newspapers at least The following document appears in the *New York Herald* of October 7 :—

The Casino, New York, Oct. 6, 1886.

To the Public.—Although it had been my intention to have remained silent upon such a subject, I feel that owing to the constant attacks made through some of the newspapers, the time has come when justice requires me to say something for the good name and character of Miss Violet Cameron, who has been so cruelly maligned in this country.

Some papers are asking the public to form an idea of Miss Cameron's character apparently on the loose statements of a mere adventurer, who takes no pains to evince his hostility to her, and has sought to deprive her of that which every honest woman is proudest of and loves—namely, her moral reputation. I think that the public might in fairness hesitate before pronouncing judgment upon a woman who has sought openly in the courts of England to have her case tried upon the true facts instead of forming an opinion on unwarranted insinuations founded on unjust suspicions and not on facts.

I think it strange that in a country where men and women claim to be just and generous to a woman who bears the respect and admiration of everybody in her own, and who has gained her high prominence and position in the eyes of her follow-countrymen and women through her straightforward and honest life, should here in a foreign country be robbed of that character on a mere statement of one who has neither reputation, good character, nor responsibility of any sort of kind, and I feel certain every honest man or woman of her own country will readily endorse my statement. As Miss Cameron's manager I feel myself placed in the most unfortunate and embarrassing position through this man's malignancy. I would have returned at once to England, but for the fact that such an act of mine would reflect upon Miss Cameron, and would have been unfair, not to say unmanly, and I trust that the public will not be a party to accepting rumour for facts, and will accord to Miss Cameron the confidence and just respect, which she

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their weekly Board meeting this afternoon reduced their rate of discount to 5 per cent per annum. The movement was quite anticipated from the exceptionally favourable character of the last Return, and in the open market a further decline is being discounted, Loans for short periods having been arranged to-day at 3 per cent.

Notwithstanding the tenor of the political telegrams from Home, the Funds continue to indicate great steadiness, Consols being still quoted yesterday at 100⅛, while French Rentes remain at 109½. Bar Silver has further advanced ½d. per oz. to 46½d., in sympathy with which Rupee Paper has improved ¼ in both Fours and Fours-and-a-half.

EXCHANGE here to-day has more than responded to the rise in Silver. Opening with an advance of 1-16d. the feeling has been very firm throughout, and we close about 3-32d. higher than yesterday. It is not only, however, that Ready Bills are dearer, but the movement has been equally marked for future delivery, Bank Paper up to the end of the year having been obtainable at within 1-32d., if not quite at the ready rate.

Calcutta, aided by the feeling at Home respecting Silver, is still the influence leading the market; indeed, were Bombay the guiding power at the moment, the tendency would probably be the other way, with money daily getting easier, and so little doing in produce. The general view of the position, however, does not anticipate any important reaction. Closing rates for the mail are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 ¾ to 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
France, 3 months' sight	1·90½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, and still tending towards lower prices. Fours we quote at Rs. 97⅞, Fours-and-half at Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—Remain dull all round. For Spinning and Weaving Mills, prices are in some instances Rs. 5 lower, Manockjee Petit's being practically the only exception, having improved to that extent. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower in First, Rs. 10 in Second Issue. Cooper Madon and Co., Ld., are down to Rs. 85.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steadier in tone, although the sales were only 8,000 bales, embracing 700 Surats. Spot prices were all as previously quoted, but in Americans to arrive the previous day's decline was recovered. From New York Futures come 2 points better at 9·14 cents. per lb. for March. The Receipts at the U. S. ports give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesday's Receipts	47,000	40,000	45,000
Four days' ,,	148,000	116,000	126,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,756,000	1,777,000	1,811,007

In Bombay the staple remains quiet in every way. Native dealers keeps a very firm front, and those who have profitable sales open, seem move inclined to cover them than sell further. Consumers in Europe meanwhile do not seem to want Surats at the moment, and with Exchange moving as it is shippers have no inducement to operate beyond their actual wants.

WHEAT is very firmly held. Supplies are so moderate that even at quoted rates no large purchases of ready stuff are practicable, and beyond that dealers decline to work. We quote to-day :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-6-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-5-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-4-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-1-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	466	bales
Wheat	22,811	cwts.
Linseed	3,4 9	,,
Rapeseed	1,·10	,,
Gingelly	3,462	

FREIGHTS are without change, ready or forward. The only business of any moment, which we have heard of is the Clan Murray, said to be fixed for Dunkirk, November-December loading, at 16s. 3d. per ton.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

THE *Liverpool Daily Post* of 22nd October thus summarises the prospects of the Cotton market :—

The market closes firm for Spots, but feeble for Futures. Operators here preach confidence, but act as if they had none; whereas spinners talk of lower prices, but go on buying Cotton. It is now evident, that the stocks at the Mills at the opening of the current season were almost at the minimum point; and under such circumstances, it is easy to account for the free buying of consumers, although next month's deliveries are at 3-16d and December at 5-16d., below Spot prices. Spinners would postpone buying for a fortnight, if they had any stock at the Mills, and they will have to buy their consumption from week to week henceforth. Fortunately for the trade speculation here is dormant. There is a general belief that prices will be lower, as there was all last summer, but all the same the market advanced. It does not follow that this experience will be repeated in the immediate future. Everything will depend upon the nature of the Crop advices. The news at hand this week does not favour the larger figures; on the contrary, all the new estimates are rather under than over six and a half millions; but the public will not act upon these advices until they are confirmed by the authoritative figures due between the 10th and the 20th of next month. Meanwhile consumption all over the world is going on at a full rate, and both spinners and manufacturers everywhere are full of orders—fuller than they have been for several years past.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pot.	112xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 24	430
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900 xd
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 25	725
New Issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Co-ba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	200	720	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	687½
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	595
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co.	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	9
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070 xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	677½
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	625
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	930
Hingunghat Mills Ld	700	5	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1.	00	Rs. 2	88
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	1,000	1,000	50	Rs. 7	1,370
Ismail Greaves Mills	100	50	1,00	Rs. 25	56-4
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5	..14-5-7	40
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1 00	5	Rs. 4	1,115
Khandelish	75	1	1,00	Rs. 30	985
Khatau Mackuljee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs 5	845
Leopold S., Bleachin. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1	1	Rs. 5	150
Madras United	500	1 0	1.	Rs. 12.	2,640
Mahalukshmi	650	1 0	1,0		675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1	1,0	Rs. 50	1210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	0	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning	800	1.	1,00	—	500
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,00	1,0	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	60	1,000	1,000		500m
New Great Eastern	1 50	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	875
Oriental	5,725	62	62	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	890
Ripon	841	1,0	1,00	Rs. 60	99
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	1,00		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	50	Rs. 17½	350
Shoiapore Mills	978	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	1,275
Sonderdas	650	1,00	1,00		675
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 12½	400
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	250	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,00	...	490
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	810
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	800

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	600	500	Rs. 20	600
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Allahabad Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 75	1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd.
Brenl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,670
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	395
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	1174
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	440 xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	595
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	145 / 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	141
Bapty Co., Ld.	725	200	165	Rs. 20	135
carton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c.	
Do. New issue	600		37	1 2-3p.c.	20
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	575
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	109
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,580
Do. (3rd Issue).	2,000	62	375	45	635
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.c	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	17
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	40
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	324
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	103
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		55 xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re	7½ xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	155 xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 c	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. Chilka, Ccaptain H. Gunning, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Moulmein, (Oct 29).

The B and P. S. N. Co's steamer H. Bolckow 659 tons, cleared last evening under Capt. T. Hughes, for Busreh and ports. Among the passengers were Mr. Mustafa Zeni Pasha and family, and 45 deck passengers.

THE steamer R. Rubattino, 3,044 tons, and Peshwa, 1,379 tons, obtained their clearances yesterday, the former under Capt. G. Merello for Aden and Genoa, and the latter under Capt. S. Edge for Cannanore, Coasts and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
8TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Wingate	1366	J. Thompson	A	The Captain.
,, Belgravia	3274	W. H. Boothby	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Inchmaree	1787	F. Major	B	J. Mackintosh.
,, Parramatta	2681	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Khiva	1506	S. Basson	D	P. and O. Co.
,, C. Graham	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Cuba	1373	C. W. Hoseason.	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross	K	McCulloch.
,, City of Canterbury	009	A. B. Grey	L	Sir C. Forbes.
,, W. Hall	2690	F. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, River Indus	2 5	E. B. Murray	N	W. & A. Graham
,, Surat	1676	Nantes	O	P. & O. Co.
,, Govino	1454	C. Stephenson	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Sheik	1283	S. C. Barr	Ibis	S. E. Barr.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
10	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Moulmein.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Belgravia, for Liverpool via Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer R. Rubattino, G. Merello, for Aden and Genoa.
,, H. Bolckow, T. Hughes, for Busreh and ports.
,, Peshwa, S. Edge, for Cannanore, Coasts and Calcutta.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use a suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot be too soon taken to an oculist who if they are prone We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally in fcate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIET'S PERFECT BIBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brasilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIET'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best material is and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.
(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
TESTIMONIALS regarding the efficacy of these Pebble Spectacles have been received from—
Colonel SIR O. ST. JOHN, Agent, Governor-General, Biluchistan.
Major-General SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C.B.
Major-General MURRAY, C.B.
Dy. Surgeon-General A. E. DALE, M. D.
Surgeon-Major B. FRANKLIN, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Simla.
Brigade-Surgeon LANGLEY, M.D.
Surgeon-Major KEITH, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I., 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
RAO Bahadoor GUNPATRAO BHISKERJEE, Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
And others innumerable.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEON IN INDIA.
Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | Hare St., CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DIXON—November 7, at Marine Lines, the wife of R. C. Dixon, of twin sons, one of whom survived only two hours.

DEATH.

SETHNA—November 10, at his father's residence, near Jaffer Sooleman's Depôt, Girgaum, Lowjeebhoy Rustomjee Sethna, deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABONAU—October 31, at Calcutta, the wife of J Theo. Babonau, of a daughter.
DUNNAGE—November 4, at Peshawur, the wife of Major Arthur Dunnage, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

UTTING—October 20, at Lucknow, Mr. Charles E. Utting, Chemist and Druggist, of the Firm of Utting and Co. Mhow (suddenly).

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1886.

THE Prime Minister broke the silence of the Recess on Tuesday night by a speech of which he evidently intended continental statesmen to take note. He began, however, with a reference to Ireland, the most noteworthy feature in which is the absence of all allusion to the contingency of having to call Parliament together at an earlier date than usual in order to arm the Executive with new powers for the promotion of contentment amongst the discontented. It is early in the season to prophesy a quiet winter in Ireland, but Lord Salisbury's silence upon the matter seems to indicate that the Ministry take a better view of the situation than they did when Sir Michael Hicks Beach hinted some months ago at a winter session. People who are persuading themselves that the Government are doing much better than they expected, and that the National League are doing much worse, will make the most of the fact. They will only regret, as everyone must regret, that the enforcement of the law in Ireland to which Lord Salisbury pledges himself is so costly an effort, and that it is still so often impossible when the law breakers are obstinate. Ireland, at all events, no longer monopolizes the thoughts of Ministers to the exclusion of the complicated problems which challenge attention from abroad. The Prime Minister had more to say about Egypt and about Bulgaria than about the Moonlighters and Mr. Parnell—more indeed than would allow him to congratulate the Empire upon the dispersal of Mr. Hyndman and the Socialist mob in Trafalgar Square a few hours before, and upon the safety with which the Lord Mayor's coach had passed unhurt along a route which Socialists and disturbers of the baser sort had promised to make their own. His declaration concerning Egypt was a sufficient answer to M. Waddington, if that statesman has lately conveyed to him the desire of the French Republic that we should evacuate Egypt; a sufficient answer to the French press if recent reports to that effect are merely indications of the feeling of the Boulevard that England cannot be tolerated on the soil from which she once drove Napoleon. Nothing could be more definite than the indefiniteness of the occupation to which England now stands committed. The limit to it will depend, Lord Salisbury says, upon the conclusion of the task which the British Government have undertaken. This will not carry much comfort to the souls of Parisian editors, but it will probably assure the French Government that nothing is to be got out of an attempt to hasten our departure from the country. France, however, will not be so seriously discouraged by a speech at the Mansion House as by silence at Berlin. There was not a little infatuation in the belief that prevailed in Paris a few weeks since that the new Ambassador at Berlin would persuade Prince Bismarck to associate himself with France in hurrying the English out of Egypt. It seems to have died away almost as rapidly as it came into being. Prince Bismarck can adapt his memory as he can adapt his speech to the necessities of the moment; but nothing has yet occurred which compels him to forget that England went to Egypt with a tacit mandate from Europe, tacit that is in the case of every Power but France, whose consent to our military presence in the country was avowed in a famous vote of the Chamber of Deputies, rejecting by three to one M. de Freycinet's demand for a credit for the purpose of co-operating with England for the defence of the Suez Canal. There is every reason why this should be forgotten in Paris—none why it should be forgotten in Berlin, and still less in London.

Lord Salisbury was as outspoken in his reference to Bulgaria as in his avowal of a determination in regard to Egypt. He never speaks in an undertone, and we can well believe that his condemnation of the kidnapping of Prince Alexander and of the pranks that General Kaulbars has been playing for the Czar has not created much satisfaction at St. Petersburg. There is no reason, indeed, why the proceeding need be spoken of with reserve, even by the First Minister of the Crown. The public conscience, in England at all events, is a little more sensitive than it was in 1851, when it was deemed to be one of the obligations of official propriety to speak of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat* as something different from an act of rather unscrupulous marauding. If the Bulgarian question is worth discussing at all in public, it is quite worth while for even Ministers of the Crown in doing so to call a spade a spade, even when the implement is to be used in digging the grave of Bulgarian liberty. Lord Salisbury's censures will seem the more weighty, though not the more acceptable to the Czar, from the fact that they are in accord with the view that Mr. Gladstone seems to have taken of the matter. Mr. Gladstone's rebuke, indeed, cuts the ground from under one of the Czar's most ostentatious apologies for Russian policy in Bulgaria. The Czar, in one of his hectoring messages to Prince Alexander, declared that he knew what was due to the memory of his father. Mr. Gladstone virtually tells him that his treatment of the Bulgarians is just the reverse of what is due to his father's memory. If he enslaves the Bulgarians whom the late Czar freed the nobleness of the act will disappear. Such are the ethical aspects of the matter. If the Czar will listen to any foreign teacher upon that subject he should listen to Mr. Gladstone, who for the rest has doubtless heard all that Mdme. de Novikoff has to say in defence of midnight kidnapping, the official instigation of revolt in foreign states, and the bullying by a great Power of a people who are trying to take their first steps in the path of liberty From the ethics of the case as expounded by Mr. Gladstone to the politics as expounded by Lord Salisbury is a sudden transition, but we doubt if Mr. Gladstone can have found fault with his rival's definition of England's interest in the problem, or his forecast of England's policy. We have no interest in the course of events except as one of the Great Powers, and that concert of Europe which Mr. Gladstone acclaimed in 1878 is still the natural agency for the conservation of European rights. Lord Salisbury has chosen to rely upon this, braving the chance of being charged with having adopted the principle from which his party were so often accused of departing eight year ago. It will suit the temper of the times no doubt, even if the resolution to wait upon the movements of Austria seems strange when proclaimed by a statesman whose methods were at one time thought to be so much more pugnacious

WE published a day or two since a list of the subscriptions which had been received by Lady Reay's Bombay branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The receipts in this Presidency now amount to Rs. 64,616, a sum not quite as large, perhaps, as the very strong claims of the movement upon the help of the public should have brought in by this time, but still large enough to indicate that it is gaining upon public sympathy and support. The Maharajah of Bhownugger and some other Chiefs have sent in contributions which testify that the princely houses of Western India, like those of the North and of Bengal, are taking their part in a work which presents its first and most urgent claims upon them, as the natural leaders of native society. There are still a few of this order who are keeping their generosity in check; the publication of this later list of contributions will probably remind them that it is not at all too soon to take their part in the good work. Whatever disappointment there may still be as to the amount raised by the Fund is qualified by the evidence given in Mr. Phipson's latest list of subscriptions that the stream of charity, if not quite as deep as it ought to be, is every mouth growing perceptibly broader. The principle of decentralization has been very effectively applied to this undertaking. First there has been provincial decentralization in organizing the fund into Presidency branches, provincial effort being stimulated by the promise that money raised for the Fund in a particular Presidency shall be devoted to the needs of the Presidency. Then there has been district decentralization, the understanding being that the smaller mofussil branch funds shall, as far as possible, be expended for the benefit of the neighbourhood in which they are raised. The first fruits of this newer development of the organization are seen in the list that was published on Tuesday. Five district funds have lately been started, in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, Khandeish, Satara and Surat, and between them they have raised thirteen thousand rupees. The extent of local provision that will be made by the Fund will depend upon the amount of local support that it receives. Where the sum raised is sufficient a dispensary for women will be built, and if possible endowed, at the head-quarters of the district. But the building and endowment of a dispensary is a large undertaking for a collectorate of ordinary resources, and for some time to come, at all events, there will not be many in the Presidency which will be able to accomplish so large an enterprise as that. But the rewards of self-help will notwithstanding be brought home to localities which have been able to do only a little for themselves. If it is impossible to set up a hospital or dispensary in a district out of the funds which it has been able to subscribe, it will still be possible to make a good use of the money by defraying the expenses of any young woman whom it may send to Bombay to study at the Grant Medical College, with a view of returning to her people, and, with more or less assistance from local funds, practising in the neighbourhood. Besides, or in substitution for this, women might be sent, at the charge of one of these small local funds, to the Cama Hospital, there to qualify themselves for work as nurses or midwives in their own locality. The Bombay branch is already paying the fees of four such probationer nurses at the Cama Hospital, and the practical advantage of this feature in the work of the Fund need not be pointed out. The principle of local effort, however, has as yet been only experimentally applied. Little more has been done than to bring the name and claims of the Fund before the chief people of each collectorate, or such of them as could be addressed though the medium of a public meeting in the chief town of such district. It may require some further organising effort to carry the work into a lower social strata, and to distribute it over a wider area. But the effort has been begun, and already there are promises of substantial success in it. Sir Lepel Griffin's project of a jubilee subscription, in which the many with their mites should outstrip the few with their larger donations has been, if not anticipated, at least promptly seized hold of in this Presidency. At Surat Mrs. Mahaluxmibai Kalabhai has lately by means of collecting cards obtained Rs. 728 in small subscriptions, and we hear of one native gentleman in Bombay who in his own immediate circle has quietly worked for the Fund, and sent in to the treasurer a very substantial collection. The Committee are now prepared for going much further than this. Collecting cards have been issued, the provision on which for entering rupees annas and pies indicates that the promoters of the Fund will despise no co-operation however small. These cards of "royal red" should find their way into many a small town and village which has not yet learnt the rudiments of charitable contribution. There is indeed a line at which the population of India necessarily becomes non-contributory, but within that line there are classes able to help in a small way and perhaps willing to do so when the objects of the Fund are put before them in a pointed and telling way, as they are upon the collecting cards. The nimble anna is to come to the help of the show rupee, not altogether for help's sake, but so that the widening of the gathering ground may lead to a widening of interest in the work. Help of another sort is at hand for the movement. The arrival of Anandibai Joshi from America this week will be a practical demonstration to the women of India of the fact that a career of beneficence has been opened to such of them as are able and willing to enter upon it. Complaints have reached us of the slowness with which the more educated young women of the mofussil towns respond to the invitation to qualify themselves as medical women. They are in need of some one to give them a lead in a venture so novel, and we can conceive of no work that Mrs. Joshi could engage in before taking up her hospital appointment at Kolhapur than a tour on deputation to her educated countrywomen for the purpose of bringing this work before their notice. A Hindu lady with so remarkable a career as hers could speak on this subject with singularly good effect.

IT is doubtful if the election by the Grand Sobranje of Prince Waldemar of Denmark as Prince of Bulgaria, will bring the crisis to an early end. Prince Waldemar, who is the youngest son of the King of Denmark, and a brother of the Princess of Wales and of the Empress of Russia, is a *persona grata* to the Czar, and it may be that the Bulgarian Assembly have elected him in the belief that they would thereby avert a Russian occupation. But it is understood that Prince Waldemar has steadfastly refused his brother-in-law's proposal that he should go to Sofia, and it is believed that he is encouraged in this by the Orleanist Rosmen of his newly-married wife, who have a natural objection to ricketty thrones.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, NOV. 8.

SINCE the days when its regents were sent forth from Imperial Delhi as the militant representatives of the Moghul dynasty, no Viceroy has visited those fertile plains of Guzerat which have for centuries been the prize in battle, conspiracy and intrigue. As in olden time they were by their natural position accessible only by the sea, save at the expense of enormous effort, so in later year the cities of Guzerat have lain off the main routes traversed by the Governor-General in those tours over the immense domain which he rules on behalf of the Queen-Empress. But with the completion of the line across Rajputana, a work accomplished during the past Viceroy's period of office, Delhi, as the centre of a great railway system, is once more directly linked with the fair territory which it formerly supplied with rulers. The arrival of the Ear of Dufferin at the ancient capital of the Mahomedan kings of Guzerat has therefore been invested with peculiar historical interest. To this feeling the Viceroy during his short stay in Ahmedabad showed himself keenly sensible. His reply to the address of welcome presented

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF THE PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall last night, Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he said that it was the duty of the Government to execute the mandate of the people, and enforce the law in Ireland by a steady course of honest government.

With regard to Egypt, his Lordship said that the limit to the occupation by British troops would depend upon the conclusion of the task the British Government had undertaken there. It was necessary, he said, that the country should be secure against any foreign aggression, and he regarded independence from external control as vitally important. Egypt was distinctly advancing, and he believed that the danger of an invasion from the desert had now vanished.

His Lordship condemned the dethroning of Prince Alexander and the efforts made by Russia to save the authors of the plot. Europe, he said, viewed with regret the trespasses being made on the rights of the Bulgarians. England has a corporate and not an isolated interest in the Berlin Treaty, and would not be backward to recognise her duty, if the Powers should decide upon vindicating the Treaty. The policy of Austria in Bulgaria, his Lordship said, would largely influence that of the English Government. He believed that the peace of Europe would be maintained, but England would defend her interests wherever they were attacked.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, also made a speech, in which he admitted the defects in our Navy, which he said were being busily remedied. He hoped that an effective Naval Reserve would shortly be ready for service.

ELECTION OF A PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 10.

The Grand Sobranje have unitedly elected Prince Waldemar of Denmark to the Throne of Bulgaria.

MR. GLADSTONE ON BULGARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 9, AFTERNOON.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying to an appeal from the Bulgarians, says that the late Czar acted nobly in liberating the Bulgarians from the Turkish yoke, and making them a free people, but if Bulgaria is to be now enslaved the nobleness of the act disappears.

Mr. Gladstone believes that Lord Iddesleigh faithfully represents British sympathy with Bulgaria.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY IN LONDON.

The procession of the Lord Mayor's Show to-day was escorted by policemen and passed off in an orderly manner. Cavalry were posted in Trafalgar Square and at several points along the route taken by the Show. A squadron of Cavalry also followed the Lord Mayor's coach.

ATTEMPTED DISTURBANCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 9, EVENING.

After the Lord Mayor's procession had passed Charing Cross on its way back to the City, large crowds made a rush for Trafalgar Square, where the Socialists attempted to hold a meeting at the foot of Nelson's Column. Some speeches were made and a few red flags displayed, but the Police and Horse Guards speedily dispersed the mobs without any opposition.

GENERAL ROBERTS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

General Roberts' Staff left last night by special train; he himself leaves to-night by mail for Prome, where the gunboat Irrawaddy awaits him. He will probably camp out on Mandalay Hill instead of living in the Palace. He purposes visiting Shoaybo, but not Bhamo.

THE DACOITS.

The dacoits burnt down half of Paghan on the midnight of Monday. When the troops turned out the dacoits hastened into the jungle.

Heavy rains delay all expeditions.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 10.

A public meeting, which was convened by the Sarvajanik Sabha, was held this evening, Sirdar Rao Bahadoor Gopal Rao Hari Deshmookh in the chair. The proposed transfer and practical abolition of the Deccan College, owing to the Finance Committee's resolution, is distinctly condemned as a serious breach of faith on the part of Government, and against the distinct recommendation of the Education Commission. A memorial to the Bombay Government on the subject was unanimously adopted, and the reported willingness of the Deccan Education Society to consent to such transfer was declared unpatriotic amidst an uproar of disapproval.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peshawur, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 this morning; and the same Company's s.s. Rhedive, bound for Colombo and Calcutta, left at 10 this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

Mail steamer Carthage, from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71⅛
4½ per cent. "	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46½

Arrivals—St. Fillans and Europa.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Deferred traffic to Madras subject to great delay. several lines still being interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 9.

10 p.m.	77·5

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	82·9

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY will arrive in Bombay to-day, and will be the guest of Lord Reay at Malabar Point.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., of Apollo Street, have issued, under the title "There and Back," a very useful handbook of information for travellers between England and India.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., was elected as president of the Institute, vacant by the death of the late Mr. A. W. Forde.

THE Indian Midland Railway is progressing favourably. The following are the stations forming a junction at Jhansi, Itarsi on the G. I. P. Railway, Gwalior on the Agra extension, and Cawnpore and Manickpur on the E. I. R. The line to Saugor is in abeyance.

MR. HIGGINS, Executive Engineer, having gone on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Craig, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, has been transferred to Amraoti, Berar, and Mr. Lobb to the Akola Division.

THE report that the Duke of Connaught has been selected for the Command at Bombay, and Sir C. Arbuthnot for Madras, is, the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says, generally believed, though it has not been formally confirmed.

IT is reported that his Highness the Nizam has taken three houses in Dr. Leitner's College at Woking. The cost of each house is Rs. 20,000, and the purchaser acquires the right of nominating as many pupils as the house will hold, Dr. Leitner defraying the charges for education, board and lodging, &c., during the pupils' residence at the College. Two of the houses purchased by his Highness are for the Government, the third becomes his own private property. The Minister and Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra are also said to have taken a house each.

WHILE the Government of India is bent upon a policy of retrenchment, the Hyderabad Government is increasing its financial responsibilities. It is reported that the Sub-Committee which sat to consider the Revenue Budget has recommended increase to the offices of Subadars, Talugdars and their Assistants, which will cost the Government something like three and half lakhs of rupees per annum.

THE *Deccan Times* publishes the following paragraph:—"Just at present the name of a distinguished Bombay Civilian is in the mouths of all the City gossips in connection with the administrative changes which they are predicting. It is asserted that this gentleman has been sounded and has expressed his willingness to take the helm of the State if the Viceroy is agreeable. We give the rumour for what it is worth, and merely remark that if his Highness and his Nobles desire to consult their best interests, they will combine to prevent any such consummation."

THE Lahore paper is singularly outspoken in regard to the announcement that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Sir Charles Arbuthnot in the command of the Bombay Army, should the latter be transferred to Madras. It says:—"The Duke of Connaught's presence in India is valuable alike from a sentimental and political point of view, inasmuch as he is a son of the Queen Empress living among her subjects in the East. But here his value stops; and we cannot too earnestly deprecate any attempt to place him in a position for which his training and experience are alike deficient. The present is hardly the time for entrusting the command of a Presidency into the hands of an amateur—for in spite of his many excellent soldierly qualities, his Royal Highness cannot well rank higher. It is as a Queen's son that he may best serve India—not as an officer of the Army, competing with officers of the Army for posts to which they by right of years and service have fairly established their claim. Still, there is this much to be said. It is better, supposing the Anglo-Russian difficulty comes to a crisis, that his Royal Highness should hold sway at Bombay than in an important Frontier Division like Rawul Pindi. There his Royal Highness would, then, not be wanted."

THE following extract from the farewell speech of the late Governor-General of Goa shows the financial condition of the country:—"Having adopted the principle of enforcing a rigorous economy in the administration, I have the satisfaction to tell you that when I took the charge in April last there was a balance in the public treasury of Rs. 10,401, against Rs. 55,012, which were due for indemnity of the expropriations. I now hand over the sum of Rs. 3,14,545, besides Rs. 2,11,165 which have been paid for debts contracted in former times. The result represents a relative state of prosperity which has been realized by a rigorous economy, the absence of a European battalion from Goa, and more effective measures for the recovery of public revenue. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,56,026 has been placed in the judicial deposit for payment of the expropriations for the railway line."

THE proximate cause of the Ghilzai rebellion in Afghanistan appears to have been a tax of five rupees a head attempted to be levied on men coming to the railway works in Beluchistan, added to a recent reduction of hereditary stipends paid to the religious classes.

THE writer whom the *Times* has employed to describe the Indo-Colonial Exhibition tells us that all attempts to introduce improved agricultural implements in India have failed; that as the hard soil below three inches is completely sterile, deep ploughing would prove a dead loss to the farmer for probably five years; and that the experimental farms and agricultural institutions of India have had no effect on Indian agriculture. These statements, an up-country paper points out, are altogether too sweeping. "If the writer had taken the trouble to look at the list of implements and machines used with marked success in India during the years 1882-83 to 1885-86,' he would have found 16 different ploughs of an improved make in use, one American, several European, and some merely improvements on the old country ploughs. Still less accurate is it to say that experimental farms have been a failure. To take only one of many examples, the Cawnpore Experimental Farm manufactures and sells two sorts of improved ploughs, and imports another for distribution among the cultivators. During the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 some 400 of these ploughs were sold. It is no doubt true that very much yet remains to be done to meet the wants and overcome the prejudices of the native agriculturist, but a good start has been made by these experimental farms. Without professing a knowledge of agricultural chemistry, we must beg leave to doubt the five years' loss entailed by deep ploughing. Taking the average of all the experiments at the Cawnpore Farm in 1884-85, deep ploughing gave an increase over the ordinary shallow country ploughing of 53·5 per cent. when the land was ploughed 9 inches deep, and 43·5 per cent. when ploughed 5 inches deep, although the shallow ploughings were twice as frequent as the deep."

GENERAL SIR LINTORN SIMMONS, Governor-General of Malta, called recently at Yildiz Kiosk, Constantinople, to take leave of the Sultan and his Majesty's household. On learning that the General was at the Palace his Majesty sent one of his chamberlains to wish Sir Lintorn a pleasant journey, and to express his regret that he could not receive him at that moment. The chamberlain then delivered a message from his Majesty to the effect that he felt much hurt at a report which had come to his knowledge that he had, from political motives, purposely delayed receiving the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his recent visit. His Majesty indignantly disclaimed any such intention, and had instructed his Ambassador in London to assure both her Majesty and the Duke that there was not the faintest truth in the report. Indisposition, which he much regretted, had alone prevented an interview with his Royal Highness taking place at an earlier period of the Duke's visit. Finally, his Majesty requested the General, more especially as he was a visitor to this capital during the Duke's stay, to communicate to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the positive denial which the Sultan had given him to the unkind report in question, and to add how much he valued the friendship of the Queen and the Royal Family.

THE *Building News*, in its description of the new G. I. P. Railway offices, says:—

Messrs. Lund and Blockley, of Pall Mall, London, and Rampart-row, Bombay, have manufactured and shipped three clocks for the terminus. The first clock shows the time on two skeleton iron dials, 10ft. 6in. in diameter, glazed with the best flashed opal glass; these dials are fixed on the south screens in the station, so that the time can be plainly seen over the whole of the platforms. They are 116 feet apart, and the two sets of hands are driven by one movemennt, placed midway between the dials. The second clock, which shows the time on one dial, 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, glazed similarly to the first, is fixed on the first and second-class booking office and waiting hall. The third shows time on a similar dial 8 ft. 1 in. in diameter, fixed outside, so as to show in the courtyard under the large dome. All three of the clocks have been accurately timed by the hourly electric signal from Greenwich at Messrs. Lund and Blockley's works in Pulteney-street, W., before being passed by the Consulting Engineer of the Company and packed. The first and third movements have double three-legged gravity escapements, with 1¼ sec. pendulum, the second having a dead-beat escapement. All three clocks are fitted with the necessary apparatus for illuminating the dials, thereby showing the time at night. The whole of the work will be fitted out at Bombay under the immediate supervision of Mr. Lund, who is now managing Messrs. Lund and Blockley's extensive Indian business.

AMONG the military anecdotes which recently appeared in these columns, allusion was made to an officer, whose charger is said to have carried him, *nolens volens*, into the midst of the enemy at Ahmed Kheyl in 1879. This is understood in some quarters to have referred to Captain Young, of the 19th Bengal Lancers, who was nearly cut to pieces in that action. It is said, however, to be a mistake to suppose that his charger bolted with him. The following is said to be what really happened on that occasion:—

In the first place, the horse ridden by Captain Young at Ahmed Kheyl was known as a pre-eminently well-broken charger, obeying every motion of the hand and leg, and as bold as a lion—never known to bolt with any one in his life—which was a pretty long one, as he was about 18 years of age. Captain Young was Adjutant of the regiment at the time of the action of Ahmed Kheyl, and he had just galloped back from delivering a message to General Palliser, the Cavalry Brigadier, when Colonel Yorke, Commanding the 19th Bengal Lancers, gave the order: "Advance in echelon from the left—march." Colonel Yorke rode about 30 yards in advance of the centre squadron, which was commanded by Captain Bruce, and Captain Young followed immediately behind the Colonel. At the moment of collision with the enemy the regiment was advancing at a fast hand-gallop, though the order to charge had not been given. Very shortly after collision the squadron behind Captain Young received the order "right wheel," which left him isolated. Here he lost sight of Colonel Yorke, but seeing the squadron leading in echelon on his left front, Captain Young set spurs to his horse in order to join it. Before he could reach it, his horse was struck, stopped short and reared. Captain Young was immediately attacked by several horsemen, and as his horse continued to rear, a few seconds saw him surrounded by some 30 or 40 of the enemy, and he was eventually cut down. His horse was well in hand until the animal was hit.

THE death of Mr. James Stimpson, who for forty-four years has been organist at the Birmingham Festival, will carry the memory of musical veterans back to the old days. Mr. Stimpson, then a young man of six-and-twenty, played the organ at the first performance of "Elijah," under Mendelssohn's conductorship, at the Birmingham Festival of 1846.

THE latest intelligence from the interior of Africa states that all the missionaries have left Uganda, with the exception of Mr. Mackay, the English missionary, who has been committed to prison by the king. Mr. Mackay has appealed to the British Government.

THE Duke of Connaught's horses sold remarkably well at Tattersall's. The brown cobs—Beauty and Brunette, which enjoy a high reputation—were knocked down to Major Egerton, after a keen competition, at 315 gs. The gem of the stud, however, was a really beautiful grey pony, named Snowflake, which was secured for the Duchess of Montrose at 230 guineas.

THE *Chicago News* is responsible for a statement, which has been widely reprinted in the States, that under the name of Alexander Marie Wilhelm Ludwig Maraschkoff, PrinceAlexander of Bulgaria is the owner of real estate in Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, and Omaha, and part owner of one of the largest sheep ranches in New Mexico. The Colonel J. S. Norton, a well-known Chicago attorney, looks after the Prince's interests in America, and says he should not be surprised if the late ruler of Bulgaria should come to reside in the United States.

AT the auction sale of Mr. Lorillard's stud, says a telegram from New York, 17,500 dols. were bid upon an English commission for the only American winner of the Derby. Mr. W. H. Jackson, the breeder, however, made a successful bid of 20,000 dols., chiefly with a view to keep Iroquois in the United States. Seventy-eight mares and five stallions realised in the aggregate 142,985 dols.

ACCORDING to a London telegram, the Cabinet has replied to a Note of certain Powers, saying that they take their stand on Mr. Gladstone's policy, and decline to promise when to withdraw from Egypt.

THE separation of the Church from the State in the Franco-Indian Colonies, so far as it relates to Pondicherry, takes place immediately, and the present vicar and his assistants leave the station for France by the mail steamer to-day. The European church and congregation will henceforth be in charge of the Foreign Mission, of which the Archbishop is the head. Father Corbet was invited to continue in charge of the church and congregation, at the mission rate of pay, and under the orders of the Right Rev. Dr. Laouenan, but as these conditions did not accord with the vicar's views, he elected to retire to France. The arrangement is stated to be unpopular among all classes of Europeans.

MR. C. N. WARTON, ex-M.P. for Bridport, who made a reputation for himself as the "Champion Blocker," has been provided for in Western Australia, where he has been appointed to the post of Attorney-General. A farewell dinner was given him the other evening at the St. George's Club, Hanover Square, when, in replying to the toast of Western Australia, he referred to his reputation as a "blocker" and to the invectives which he said were at that time heaped upon him by the Radical press. He maintained that his object in blocking Bills was not understood by those journals, but that his action proceeded from a sense of duty. He regarded the primary duty of Parliament as not legislative, but to look after the finances of the nation, and see that the revenue was properly spent. He felt it his duty to oppose the Private Bill-mongers who, for their own advertisement, introduced Bills of no possible practical use. He expressed the hope that he might be able in his new position to carry out his intention of increasing the wealth, prosperity and importance of the colony of Western Australia.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SEWELL, having arrived from furlough, has assumed command of the 2nd Infantry, Hydrabad Contingent, at Hingoli, from Major Johnstone. Brigadier General Bell is now on a tour of inspection to Ellichpur, Hingoli and Aurungabad.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.—The reports from Madras are defective. The storm moved rapidly inland and to the centre this forenoon, between Bellary and Karwar. The barometer has risen rapidly on the Coromandel Coast, and has fallen moderately in the Bombay Presidency; the changes are small and unimportant elsewhere. Winds rather strong, and the weather very cloudy over the storm area. Winds are still cyclonic around the head of the bay. The skies are cloudy over almost the whole of Bengal and the greater portion of Central India. It is clear in the Upper Provinces, Rajputana, and Assam. The temperature has fallen quickly at most stations in Bombay. The rainfall to-day:—Vizagapatam, 4 inches; Madras and Diamond Island, nearly 2 inches; False Point, Gopalpore, and Musulipatam, 1 to 1½ inches.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

THIS tournament commenced yesterday, when the Nizam's Palace team played the Vicar-ul-Oomra's second team. On Friday the Vicar-ul-Oomra's first team play Secunderabad, and on Monday, the 15th inst., the Bombay Gymkhana play Golconda. We are glad to see the Gymkhana are sending up a team to compete for the handsome cup presented by the Nizam, as, having won the cup last year, it is only sportsmanlike to enter for it this year. The team selected to play for the Bombay Gymkhana are:—Messrs. A. Arthur (captain), E. L. Barton, W. T. Holland, and H. R. Pease. The team leave on Friday, and we wish them every success.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE presided over the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, when there were present Dr. Waters, Captain Morland, Colonel Portman, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, Colonel Merewether, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following report of the Health Officer for the second quarter of 1886 was submitted to the Council:—

Exclusive of still-born, 5,276 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 239 more than in the last quarter, but 285 less than in the corresponding months of the past year. The death-rate is equal to 27·29 per 1,000 of population, calculating on the census of 1881, and 24·45 by allowing for the increase of population since 1881. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,091 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 2,411 were born outside of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 46 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 60 less than in the last quarter, and 256 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year, but 13 more than the average of the five years preceding. Of the total deaths from fevers, 1,217 were referred to remittent fever, being 132 less than in the first quarter and 256 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year, 331 deaths were ascribed to simple continued fever, 40 to ague and 4 to enteric fever. In all, 1,592 deaths were ascribed to fevers. From measles 285 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 151 more than in the first quarter and 62 more than in the corresponding period of last year. The mortality from cholera is the same as that in the preceding 3 months, but 194 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. There were only 7 cases; 5 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 12 less than in the first quarter, but 31 more than in the corresponding period of last year; 954 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system; of these, 622 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 8 more than in the last quarter and 9 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1885, and 202 to pneumonia, being 11 more than in the preceding three months and 8 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. To diseases of the digestive system 501 deaths were ascribed, being 57 more than in the quarter and 34 more than in the corresponding months of the past year. Of the deaths from diseases of the digestive system, 257 were referred to diarrhœa, being 51 more than in the previous quarter and 49 more than in the corresponding period of last year; 119 were ascribed to dysentery, being 6 more than in the last quarter and 6 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1885; to all other diseases of the digestive system 125 were referred. Thirteen deaths were referred to small-pox, being 8 more, than in the first quarter, but 20 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. From diseases of the nervous system 459 deaths were registered, being 16 less than in the last quarter and 57 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. The mortality from phthisis is 51 more than in the previous quarter and 11 more than in the corresponding period of last year. From diseases of the generative system 35 deaths were registered, being 11 less than in the first quarter and 2 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To diseases of the circulatory system 41 deaths were referred, being 8 less than in the preceding three months and 7 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1885. To diseases of the urinary system 26 deaths were ascribed, being 13 more than in the last quarter and 14 more than in the corresponding period of 1885. Twenty-six deaths were ascribed to dropsy. Forty-two deaths were referred to affections of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue, being 23 more than in the preceding quarter. Twenty-three deaths were due to leprosy. To diseases of the cutaneous system 12 deaths were ascribed, being 8 more than in the first quarter and 4 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. Four premature births were registered. To old age and debility 295 were ascribed, being 19 less than in the previous quarter. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 99, being 22 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year and 8 more than in the preceding quarter; 18 were ascribed to poisoning, being 4 more than in the first quarter, but 2 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. Of the deaths from poisoning, 8 were suicidal and 10 accidental, of which 1 was from mephitic gas and 4 from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 13 more than in the first quarter and 8 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 12 were suicidal, 14 accidental, 1 homicidal, and in 3 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known.

The rate of morality of the chief races living in the city is shown below:—

	Per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	25·28
Hindus, low-caste	33·71
Mussulmans	32·27
Parsees	25·84
Europeans	17·98

The infant mortality is higher than in the last quarter; 2,605 children under 5 years of age died against 2,669 in the second quarter of 1885.

At the burying and burning grounds of the city 3,647 bodies were buried, 1,574 burnt, and 327 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. 3,528 living—1,810 males and 1,718 females—and 272 still-born births were registered. The birth-rate is equal to 16·35 per 1,000, allowing for the increase of population since 1881 and 18·25 on the census of 1881.

I append a report* I wrote in 1814 on the disposal of the cutchra. This report discusses the schemes practicable for the treatment of the cutchra from collection in the streets to disposal and the cost of each scheme. The means available for the disposal of cutchra are very much the same now as they were then, and the question has not changed much.

It will not be possible to continue on the Flats for many years more the disposal of cutchra by reclamation, even with an extension of depositing ground. If incineration is successful, the transport of cutchra to the Flats for destruction is possible for some years; even transport of cutchra to the Flats for incineration cannot be continued for very many years; with the growth of the city another position must be obtained, and that position must be well removed from the city, if it is to be useful for many years. The most sanitary system undoubtedly, as I have maintained, is the destruction of the refuge by fire as soon, after production, as possible. Were it possible to design small incinerators, which would burn cutchra at all seasons without causing a nuisance, and which could be moved from street to street to approved positions, the most perfect disposal would have been contrived.

Owing to the careful preparation, previous to the rains, of roads across the reclamation-ground, little nuisance has been caused this year by the reclamation on the Flats; the roads facilitate deposit and the treatment of the deposit.

Dr. Waters thought the report was very satisfactory, the mortality comparing very favourably with that of most other cities in the world. The death-rate of Bombay was less than that of many other great cities, such as Vienna, Glasgow and Manchester. The report showed an increase in diseases of the respiratory system, such as consumption; but it was gratifying to find from the Municipal Commissioner's remarks, made elsewhere, that the house-connections which were being rapidly prosecuted in Cammatteepoora and other parts of the town, would tend to lessen the mortality on that score, because these connections would lessen the dampness of the soil, which was a fertile source of such diseases. It was also satisfactory to find a small mortality under the head of cholera and small-pox. They were not in a position, the Health Officer thought, just then to draw any conclusions in regard to the diminished birth-rate as the population was so fluctuating in Bombay. The Municipal Commissioner, however, surmised that the decrease might be due to imperfect sanitation and the unfavourable condition of the more crowded parts of the city. Dr. Waters concluded by moving that the report be forwarded to the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee, in seconding the motion, remarked that some years ago, the opinion of the then sanitary adviser of the Town Council was that phthisis was prevalent in Bombay on account of the want of surface drainage, and when the first quarterly report showed a great reduction of mortality under that head, they had expressed a hope that it was the happy result of the completion of the surface drainage scheme in Bombay. He was now sorry to observe from the report under consideration that the surface drainge had not perceptibly affected the mortality, because the number of deaths from phthisis in the quarter under review was about fifty-one more than in the previous quarter. They were, however, now told that as soon as the house-connections were completed, the mortality from that disease would diminish.

The proposition was then carried unanimously.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following is the review by the Town Council of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1885-86:—

During the year, forty-one meetings of the Corporation and fifteen meetings of Committee thereof were held. The Chairman for the year, was Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta. For the first part of the twelve months, the Town Council was presided over by Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., who in October 1885, was succeeded by Brigade-Surgeon Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P. There were fifty-two meetings of the Council and fourteen meetings of sub-committees, besides which there was a large number of attendances for signing cheques and bonds. A leading member of the Corporation and the Council, Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee, C.I.E., died in September of the same year, sincerely regretted by his colleagues. It is a matter of extreme satisfaction to the Council to be able once more to congratulate the Corporation on the highly prosperous condition of its finances. The opening balance was Rs. 10,60,586, being Rs. 7,10,586 in excess of the anticipated balance. Of this, however, Rs. 5,74,132 were due to lapsed grants renewed, so that the balance actually available for expenditure proper, in the year under report, was better than the anticipated balance by Rs. 1,36,454. The total revenue was Rs. 43,83,973, or more by Rs. 4,42,223 than the estimate. It was also more than the actual revenue of the previous year by Rs. 2,60,105. There was a considerable increase in the revenue from Consolidated Rates, Wheel Tax, Licenses, Tobacco Duty, and Halalkhor Cess. The improvement in the yield of Property Rates, generally, must be ascribed to the steady rise in the value of properties, coupled with a better system of assessment and collection; and the enhanced return from Consolidated and Water Rates, particularly, is due to the fact that larger sums were paid both for the current year and preceding year, by the Port Trust. The consumption of water increased (though not to the full extent expected), owing to the greater quantity of water taken at meter rates by mills. The system of inspection for the purposes of assessing and collecting Wheel Tax continued to improve, and the result was a satisfactory increase in the yield. Referring to the expenditure side of the report, it appears that charges amounting to Rs. 47,621 more than in the previous year, were sanctioned for improvements in the conservancy arrangements of the Health Department. The excess on loan charges it attributable to the fact that interest became due on a portion of the new Sanitary Works Loan, though by adhering to the policy of utilizing for loan works, all available balances, and thereby deferring the raising of the loan as long as possible, a saving of Rs. 2,72,236 was effected in the Budget provision, from which Rs. 2,63,316 was made available towards extinguishing a portion of the loan on short terms. The closing balance, exclusive of deposits, was Rs. 15,62,410, and deducting from this, the amount of lapsed grants since renewed, the actual balance was better than the estimated balance by Rs. 7,41,202; whilst the net gain of the year, exclusive of any sums still outstanding, stood at Rs. 6,69,433. In their last "Review" the Council mentioned the fact, that the valuation of the permanent assets of the city had not, up to 31st March 1885, been completed; and even yet the Commissioner has not been in a position to finish the work completely. So far as the figures have been arrived at, the following is the summary of the results:—Assets, Investments, Loan Funds, and Building Fund, Rs. 58,35,841: Advances to Departmental and Loan Works, Rs. 2,59,261; Municipal Property, Rs. 63,32,241; Land and Buildings, Tulsi Vehar, and Bhandarwada Works, Rs. 1,10,08,397; Roads, Bridges, and other Improvement Works, Rs. 44,64,176: Stock, Rs. 13,12,208; Revenue outstanding (after making full allowance for doubtful claims) recoverable, Rs. 90,000; total assets, Rs. 2,87,92,114. Against this there are the following liabilities:—Various Loans, Rs. 1,69,84,999; Money deposited by contractors and others, Rs. 4,96,681; Adjustment Items reserved for loan works establishment, Rs. 61,138: total liabilities, Rs. 1,75,43,118. So that the balance of assets is Rs. 1,12,48,996. In 1881, the revenue amounted to Rs. 38, 73,693; in 1884-85, it was Rs. 42,13,867; and in 1885-86, the amount was Rs. 44,73,973. The expenditure during the same periods was Rs. 37,69,872, Rs. 38,81,020, and Rs. 40,66,940, respectively. Mr. Ollivant's remarks as to whether a modification of the present financial system is not desirable, merit the careful consideration of the Corporation. The question involved is, whether there should not be a more careful distinction than has yet been made, between expenditure out of revenue and out of capital, so as to accelerate the progress and completion of large works, such as the improvement of streets, water-supply, drainage, and other sanitary measures. This modification is desirable in order to prevent an undue share of the burden on account thereof, from falling on the present generation of tax-payers. This report is especially valuable for information contained in the Commissioner's "special note on three years' working of the Assessment Department," which contrasts the defects of the old system with the improvements that have been introduced since the revision and re-organization of the Assessment and Collection Branch in 1883. The city is now divided into seven wards, and the ward officers are required to inspect all the properties within their ward severy year, a percentage of the work so performed being tested by the Assessor and his assistants. The results which have been attained may be briefly indicated as follows:—The Port Trust Estate, which in 1880 paid Rs. 60,000 per annum, paid in 1885-86, Rs. 1 61,190 a year; the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, which in 1880 paid nothing for land under rails, and only Rs. 6,747 for its other property, paid Rs. 22,194 in 1885-86. In 1880, the G. I. P. Railway Company paid but Rs. 16,568, Consolidated Rate, but now offers to pay Rs. 30,000, whilst the Commissioner demands Rs. 32,500. Again in 1880, the assessed valuation of 36 mills was Rs. 2,73,969, or an average per mill of Rs. 7,610; in 1885-86, 47 mills were valued at Rs. 7,32,107, or an average of Rs. 15,576. And vacant lands, which formerly were unassessed and yielded nothing to the Municipality, have all now been valued, and in the year under review, paid Rs. 15,898, Consolidated Rate. Cocoanut plantations and quarries were formerly very imperfectly assessed, and it is difficult to find out what they paid six years ago. These properties have since been carefully valued, and for last year their valuations were Rs. 1,45,763 and Rs. 20,299, respectively. In 1880, the number of properties on the books was 25,347; last year the figures were 47,802, or, exclusive of sub-numbers, 46,435. In 1880, the total valuation of all the properties on the books was Rs. 1,33,10,302; in 1885-86 the valuation was Rs. 2,00,25,223. In 1880, the Consolidated Rate leviable at 8 per cent. was Rs. 9,58,342; last year it was Rs. 13,07,155. In 1880, the charge for Water Rate was Rs. 4,43,974; last year, the amount was Rs. 5,78,404, exclusive of the Rs. 70,000 payable under the enhanced rate on account of works for improvement in the supply and distribution. In 1880 the Halalkhor Cess was Rs. 2,29,174; in 1885-86, it was Rs. 3,01,667. In 1880, the Wheel Tax was Rs. 2,27,495; in 1885-86, it was 3,30,1 5. Thus the total leviable revenue from Property Rates and Wheel Tax, rose from Rs. 18,58,987, in 1880, to Rs. 25,17,412 in 1885-86, showing exclusive of the Rs. 70,000 from Water Rate a total increase of Rs. 6,58,424. Notwithstanding this large increase in revenue, the number of appeals to the Chief Presidency Magistrate was only 27 last year, against 76 in 1880; of these appeals, 21 were rejected by the Magistrate last year, against 2 in 1880; and the number of cases in which a reduction was allowed by the Magistrate or by compromise out of Court, was 6 last year, against 74 in 1880. The percentage of the cost of the Assessment and Collection Department of the actual collections, was 5·26 in 1880 and only 4·08 in 1885-86. The Registration of Properties has now been completed, every property in Bombay being represented by a ward or assessment number, brought on the books, and required to be accounted for by a valuation. Of these, 8,742 are small pieces of unproductive land, the Consolidated Rate on which is less than four annas for the half-year, and in respect of which no bills are issued. Mr. Ollivant does not contend that the entire increase is due solely to the change in system, for the rise in the value of property is unquestionable, but as he observes, it is also unquestionable that until the whole system was re-organized, there was a rise in value unaccompanied by any corresponding rise in assessment. Indeed, assessments were falling while values were rising. What is claimed for the present organization is, that it provides a machinery capable of ensuring a correct registration of changes in value from half-year to half-year, of faithfully tabulating liabilities and exemptions, and of securing punctually in collection, whilst at the same time an efficient check is provided against all or any of these objects being defeated. The Council feel assured that this part of Mr. Ollivant's report will be read with particular interest, and that the Corporation will concur in the opinion, that the Municipality is deeply indebted to Mr. Ollivant, for the great ability and perseverance with which he has carried out the very important undertaking of re-organizing the assessment and collection system, the beneficial results of which are found in these large and substantial additions to the financial resources of the Corporation. With regard to public works and public health, it may be noted that on the completion by Mr. W. Clerke, of the revision of the Tanas Water-supply Scheme, the Corporation on the recommendation of the Commissioner, sanctioned the proposal for obtaining a supply of 17,000,000 gallons per diem at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,23,00,000, leaving the question of the provision of further reservoir accommodation for future decision. Before the setting in of the last rains, the contractors for constructing the dam at Tanasa had made such rapid progress with the work, as to ensure sufficient water being impounded to provide for the requirements of the ensuing working season. The contract for the supply of the mains and other iron pipes work has been given. The Commissioner reports that the roofing over the settling tank and filter beds, Malabar Hill Reservoir, and other works for the improvement of the supply from Vehar and Tulsi were practically completed, and that all the disputes regarding the construction of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, were settled. Regarding the question of storm-water drainage, it seems that the following works were either completed or brought near completion; large sewer from Gowalia Tank to the old Main Drain at Arthur Road, intercepting sewer from Paedhoni to Bellasis Road excavation, embankment, and sluice-gates of the reservoir at Mahalakshmi. The beneficial results of these new drains, and of the raising of the Khetwadi and Kamathipura Roads in connection therewith, are evident, but as yet the whole scheme is not complete, and cannot be perfected until all sewage

anecdotes of elephants are given. Some elephants are courageous in the extreme when facing tigers, and others are as cowardly, though what is real courage in an elephant, Mr. Simpson cannot determine. One day he relates, one of the staunchest among these huge beasts bolted several times from a rat, which came at it angrily squeaking, with its back up and fur standing on end.

Among the large number of tigers he has killed, Mr. Simpson never found one which exceeded eleven feet from snout to end of tail when properly measured, and the most experienced tiger-slayer of his acquaintance, a gentleman who has shot over five hundred, cannot say he ever obtained a tiger more than a few inches over eleven feet. It would seem that a tiger measuring ten feet is a very large tiger, though now and then tigers reach ten feet three inches; while a few rare and very exceptional cases are on record of tigers of from eleven to twelve feet. Mr. Simpson warns the novice against shooting on foot, and considers it little short of madness to thus receive the attack of a tiger; for he justly observes that though a man be ever so good a shot and able to place his bullet where he pleases—though the hunter's nerves be like a machine, and he may not feel pulsation increase as he sees a large tiger bounding towards him, when the only chance of saving his life is the delivery of a shot that shall be instantly fatal—still, the risk is too great. The best shots occasionally shoot more or less wide of the exact mark, and many a mortal wound may not instantaneously deprive an animal of power, for a tiger may charge on with a ball in his heart for even an hundred yards, and then strike a murderous blow with his mighty paws. Buffaloes, it may be added, are difficult to kill, and are often almost as dangerous to pursue as are tigers.

Perhaps the boldest instance of shooting on foot, the success of which was evidently more the result of good luck than good management, is to be found in a story told of a gallant old Frenchman, named Deveria, who, says Mr. Simpson, had served under the great Napoleon, and was a remarkably daring and cool man. He was informed that a tiger had taken up its quarters near his house, so he went and took a look at it, crouching in the grass. He returned home and cleaned his one single-barrelled rifle, fitted a bullet to it after much trimming with a penknife, and sallied forth intending to shoot at the animal from some distance; but he thought as he had only one chance he had better get closer, so he walked up to within about fifteen yards of it. The tiger never moved, and the Frenchman killed it on the spot with a ball through the brain.

The following unpleasant adventure with a leopard is worth recording. The author says:—

"I was watching for her in one direction, according to signs from the elephants, when suddenly I saw a great red thing in the air, it struck me with tremendous force on the back and left shoulder, and hurled me to the ground with extreme violence. This was the leopard, whose claws pierced into my flesh. She sat on me for an instant, looked into my face with her great green eyes; I felt her warm breath. She seized me by the left arm, dragged me into a bush, gave me a most painful shake, and then luckily left me."

How narrow an escape of losing his arm Mr. Simpson had, and how, when ill and suffering tortures from the wounds caused by the leopard, he overheard the doctors sharpening their instruments in the next room with a view to amputation, our readers must learn for themselves.

Snakes scarcely come under the head of game, yet some useful cautions and notes are given that may be of service to a novice in India. The author writes:—"You may hear numerous stories of bites from snakes which are not fatal Disbelieve them all. The snake may not have been a venomous one, its poison may have been just expended, it may not really have bitten with its fangs or have injected the venom; there are various ways in which a snake may have apparently bitten a man, and yet have not fairly injected the poison. If the poison of a fair-sized vigorous cobra has been injected into a man, that man will surely die in a very short time."

As a record of one man's sport among big and small game, extending over a period of thirty years, this book stands unrivalled; and, as a guide to sportsmen visiting the plains and forests of India, and especially Bengal, it is beyond praise.

LADY DOCTORS FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung* publishes a long communication from "Emily Ruete, Princess of Oman and Zanzibar," begging female European physicians to go out to Zanzibar. What the state of medicine is in the Arab houses may be imagined from an account which the lady gives of a favourite prescription in severe cases of illness. In moderate sickness, she says, decoctions of herbs are much used; but when a patient's case is serious, the believing Moslem prefers to resort to "swallowing texts from the Koran. A person noted for piety is called to indite the text with a solution of saffron on a white plate; the writing is then covered with rose-water, and given to the invalid to drink. This medicine must be swallowed thrice a day, and care has to be taken that not a single drop of the sacred fluid is spilt upon the ground." The lady asks for physicians of her own sex, because it is quite impossible for male doctors to exercise their art on the Arab harem. "No male physician," she writes, 'would be permitted to feel the pulse, or even to inspect the tongue, of a female patient." Female physicians, on the contrary, would be readily welcomed, for the hearts of the Arab women are easily won to confidence. The ladies would not only do a good work, but they would find their offices well paid, and even profitable, from a business point of view. It would be necessary for them to learn a little of the Arabic and Suahelic languages in order to communicate freely with natives. "If a small society of duly qualified ladies will but venture out," she concludes, "I will engage, only too gladly, to give all the help I can toward their instruction in these tongues, in the consciousness that I should thereby be serving my beloved land."

M. RENAN AT HOME IN BRITTANY.

On the road from Louannec down to Perros, the distan sea attracts the eye, and on approaching it seems to spread its blue cloth out under the hills, as if inviting the traveller to come and sit on its shore. Halfway to Perros, on the left, lies Rosmapamon, the summer residence of M. Ernest Renan, buried among trees and shrubs. "His summer holidays," says a French contemporary, "are always spent in hard work. His diversion in his leisure time is to pass in a mythical form a judgment on his contemporaries, or to retrace some of his reminiscences. 'Caliban,' 'L'Eau de Jouvence,' and 'Le Prêtre de Nèmi' are the fruits of his villeggiature. All day M. Renan is at work, but towards evening he takes a walk on the terrace before the house. Between the foliage, like a ray of sunlight, he sees the white backwater along the island of Tomè, the refuge of filibusters at the time of the English wars. The sea is only some hundred yards distant. In the fields around the reapers are at work, and sometimes, when the wind is in the East, a sound of music mingles with the noise of the waves. This is the church bell of Trèquier, which sounds for the 'Angelus.' If M. Renan had chosen Trèquier for his retreat, his return to the Church would have been certain, for the old city of St. Yves has great powers of conversion. As it is, M. Renan listens from his green bower at Louannec to the tinkling vesper bell, and remains unconverted."

A NEW DEPARTURE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE French Academy of Sciences has recently been much occupied with the development of photography, and M. Chevreul's theory that, in order to obtain the most rapid impression, the plate should be of the *noir absolu*, has received a great deal of attention. At their last meeting M. Marey placed before the Academicians the result of experiments made on plates as recommended by M. Chevreul, by means of which he has obtained a series of photographs, each of which was taken in the two thousandth part of a second by a process, M. Marey explains, which, when fully developed, will only take half the time, or the four thousandth part of a second. It is not surprising that the honourable Academician considers that at present the development of the mechanical part of photography has reached its utmost limits, at which science makes a stand against her votaries, saying, "So far, and no farther."

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND PERSONAL CARTOONS.

"I REMEMBER once waiting in an ante-room of the late Lord Beaconsfield's house at Hughenden, when I was to be introduced to his lordship," writes a London correspondent of the *Dublin Mail*, "and while passing the time my attention was attracted to a clever sketch of the then Prime Minister, depicted as Hamlet seated at a table covered with innumerable documents, the text quotation being, 'The time is out of joint, O cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right!' I was smiling at the picture, which I may add was cut out of *Punch*, and framed, when the Prime Minister entered with the gentleman who was to present me, and finding me gazing at the sketch, Lord Beaconsfield said, 'Yes, that is one of the best caricatures of me that has yet appeared, and strange to say the artist has neither presented me with a donkey's ears nor cloven hoofs. I feel very much flattered.' Lord Beaconsfield took an interest in all the caricatures that appeared of him, and at the time he died he had several hundreds in his possession."

THE SUBJUGATION OF BURMAH.

A WRITER in the *Times*, reviewing the present situation in Upper Burma says:—"The subjugation of Burma involves a three-fold task. First, to convince a people who have been suddenly conquered without suffering any general or crushing defeat that the British have become masters of the country and intend to remain masters; secondly, to induce a population destitute of chiefs or natural leaders, whose interests might be identified with our own, to give up their deeply-rooted habits of lawlessness and village raiding, and to accept the peaceful industry and settled order of British rule; thirdly, to adjust the diplomatic claims of neighbouring countries and to convert the hill tribes and Shan States from hereditary invaders into a cordon of defence.

"Intelligence, recently received, indicates that the preparations for the first of these tasks, the military subjection of Upper Burma, are well advanced. The character of the country, its swamps, malarious jungles, and the endemic diseases of the monsoon season, rendered it impossible to cover it with a complete network of troops until after the drying up of the rains, except at an enormous cost of life. Nothing could have been easier and nothing would have been more culpable than to have rushed large bodies of English soldiers up the main river and then condemned them, during the unhealthiest months of the year, with necessarily inadequate provision for their shelter and diet, to enforced inaction during the inundations. All that could be done during that period, except at an altogether disproportionate sacrifice of life and health, was to firmly hold the main lines, to promptly punish armed opposition, and to organize the means for a complete occupation as soon as the waters are dried up. Before the middle of November a force of 32,000 troops will spread its meshes over the country. Of these nearly 25,000 will be distributed in Upper Burma, supplemented by over 8,000 armed police; while Lower Burma retains a garrison of 7,000 troops, in addition to its own police, which will also be heavily reinforced. The General who may be selected to take the chief command, in succession to Sir Herbert Macpherson, will be assisted by two Major-Generals commanding divisions, and by six brigadier-generals. Flying columns under picked officers will penetrate the country upon a pre-arranged plan, but with a wide latitude left to their individual discretion as regards the details of execution.

"The constitution of the army which is thus to enfold Upper Burma within its grasp is very suggestive of the character of the duties which it has to perform. Each flying column has to be so formed as not only to be able to overcome any resistance that can be brought against it, but also to be able at once to follow up the enemy in their flight into the swamps or the jungle. It is, in fact, an army of pursuit rather than of attack. To the whole force of 32,000 the British artillery contribute under 850 officers and men, with a complement of 450 natives. The number of cavalry is over 1,500, all distributed in Upper Burma, and mounted infantry will also be employed. Each party will have a quota of cavalry or mounted infantry attached to it for executing flank movements and cutting off the retreat of the enemy into the jungle. The British troops, who number 8,700, or about one-fourth of the whole, will be economized, so far as possible, for the larger operations, in which serious resistance may possibly have to be encountered. The preparations made during the past months include every provision for the shelter, comfort, and sanitation of the troops, compatible with the rapid movements which they will have to execute.

"The military occupation of the country is, however, only the first step towards its subjugation. A system of civil administration has also been organized. During the past summer Upper Burma has been mapped out into 14 British districts, each with a staff of magistrates and police. These districts are in turn grouped into four divisions, over each of which a Bengal Civilian, specially selected for his capacity for firm and prompt rule, has been placed as Commissioner. These high officers act directly under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Bernard, one of the historic group of officers trained under the influence of Lord Lawrence, and a near connexion of that strong leader of men. The district administrative staff will be supported, partly by military detachments, and partly by the flying columns already referred to, which will be ready to move out against armed opposition at an hour's notice. Eight thousand drilled police will act directly under the district staff. This force has been carefully organized during the summer and rainy season; the larger proportion being picked men from India, recruited from the stalwart races of the north, or selected for their ability and trustworthiness from the regular Indian police.

"But while a coercive force will thus be spread over Upper Burma, sufficient to render it expedient for the country to accept rather than to resist British rule, steps have also been taken to commend that rule to the people. There are, unfortunately, no chiefs or nobles, as in India, whose support we could obtain by a full recognition of their rights. But the ecclesiastical dignitaries and priests of the Buddhist religion occupy in some respects the position of natural leaders. Their benevolent neutrality was at an early stage secured by ample guarantees of their privileges and property. Most of them are cognizant of the fact that Buddhism in Lower Burma has flourished under British rule; that primary education on the indigenous Buddhist basis has been protected and fostered by the English Government; and that the wealth of the religious houses has increased with the increasing wealth of the people. The recent census shows that there are over 4,000 recognized monastries in British Burma, and the Buddhist orders there enjoy an immunity from interference of any sort. So far as the influence of the State religion in Upper Burma can be conciliated without undue concessions on our part, and without undue demands upon, or risks to, the priesthood, it appears to have been won. But occasional opposition must always be expected from individuals among the leaders of a truly national faith. And it is only when the priesthood, as a whole, has become convinced of the permanent strength of our position, that we can expect them, as a whole, to be on our side.

"One of the recent acts of Lord Dufferin was to show that while he may have to subjugate Burma by force, he intends to govern it by law. The simplest method of ruling a new province is to administer it under the executive orders of the Viceroy. But a people thus ruled has no rights, except what the Viceroy chooses to accord to them. In February last, six weeks after the conquest, Lord Dufferin resolved to publicly relinquish this invidious authority. He fully recognized the inexpediency of extending the complicated Statute Law of India to a comparatively uncivilized people, like the late subjects of King Thebaw. A series of "Instructions" were first drawn up after the Viceroy's visit to Mandalay, in harmony with the broad general principles of Indian jurisprudence. The past summer and rainy season have been devoted to placing the system of justice thus hastily initiated on a sound and well considered basis. While avoiding as far as possible all technicalities of procedure, the main principles have been embodied, partly in an Upper Burma Laws Bill, and partly in draft Regulations. When the latest intelligence left India, these measures were being matured. Taken as a whole, they will supply a complete code of laws suitable to the circumstances of Upper Burma and the condition of its people.

"Armaments, religion, and law form, however, only parts of the mechanism now being put in motion for the peaceful settlement of Burma. The enforced retardation of active measures during the long rainy season has allowed time to plan a system of roads, telegraphs, and communications, which will in the end do more than an army of occupation to incorporate the territories of Thebaw with the British Empire. Five lines of road are already in progress at an outlay of Rs. 290,000, probably a larger sum than was spent from the native central treasury upon roads outside the capital during the past twenty years. Proposals are under consideration for a trunk road between Upper Burma and the flourishing British province of Assam. A Toungoo-Mandalay railway has been projected; Rs. 164,000 have been allotted for its survey; the greater part of the route has been already reconnoitred; and the detailed survey has been lately commenced. This railway will be important not only from a commercial point of view, but to hold in check the invasions from the Shan Hills, from which that part of Burma has so long suffered. Sir Charles Bernard urges its immediate construction, and would like to see the works begun in November. Telegraphic communication has already been placed upon a tolerably satisfactory footing. A wire runs 230 miles from Mandalay, the capital of the late King Thebaw's dominions, to our old frontier. A double line connects Mandalay with Myingyan, and six other wires extend in different directions, connecting the more important points, although all have not yet been brought into complete working order. New lines of steamer service have been established, and are subsidized by Government, and protected by patrols, on the Sittang and Chindwin rivers, and the Chief Commissioner's attention is now directed to improving the existing steamer service on the Irrawaddy. The river patrol boats have already done good work in putting down piracy and in keeping open the waterways between the isolated British stations.

"One of the most necessary and most delicate processes in the settlement of a new province is the disarmament of the people. Arrangements are now in train for this operation in Upper Burma. So long as a peasant swaggers about with a sword or a gun, he is sure to use it from time to time against his neighbour. But in Upper Burma it is necessary to have sufficient arms to defend the inhabitants against the dacoits and wild animals. A liberal system of licenses will therefore be introduced, and the tracts most subject to the depredations of robbers or beasts of the jungle will be exempted altogether from disarmament. Licenses to hold guns will be given to a certain proportion of respectable men in every large village. But the privilege thus accorded to a village will carry with it the responsibility to keep up the village fence. Very small villages, which never defended themselves against dacoits, will only be allowed a gun to scare away the wild beasts.

"The third task in the subjugation of Upper Burma is to adjust the diplomatic claims of neighbouring nations, and to convert the Shan States and hill tribes from hereditary raiders into a frontier police. During many hundred years Upper Burma was more or less constantly at war with China and Siam, and a long struggle in the last century ended in its acknowledgment of the suzerainty of the Chinese Emperor. In the course of that struggle a Chinese army of 50,000 men were hemmed in, starved, and annihilated, with the exception of 2,500 prisoners, who were sent to work in fetters in the Burmese capital. The eventual submission of Burma, won at so great a cost, was not an achievement which China could consent to forget. In taking over Burma from the native dynasty, the English succeeded to the native dynasty's obligations to foreign Powers. As is well known, China's claims to the suzerainty have been adjusted by a treaty, by which she renounces all *de facto* rights, while we agree to send a friendly commercial mission of Burmese every tenth year to Pekin.

"The hill tribes and Shan States are a more practical factor in the future well-being of Upper Burma. From generation to generation they have looked upon the Irrawaddy valley as a land for plunder; but British administrators have long ago learnt how to turn raiding clans into a frontier police. The Shans, Kachens, and other Burmese hill tribes obey hereditary chiefs, and these chiefs are willing, for a consideration, to accept our authority. That consideration is not necessarily a pecuniary one. If we refrain from quartering our troops on them, and from interfering with their patriarchal authority, a few durbars and presents and hill-marts will suffice to win the majority of them. Any inroad into our territory will at the same time be promptly punished; while in some cases it may be found expedient to recruit our police, or possibly a local militia, from among these vigorous highland clans."

THE CURIOSITIES OF ALE AND BEER.

MESSRS. FIELD AND TUER have just issued "The Curiosities of Ale and Beer, an entertaining history (illustrated with some fifty quaint cuts), by John Bicker Dyke." It forms a portly volume, and is full of interesting matter, illustrating the history of the favourite English beverages. We extract the following passages:—

BEER-SHOPS IE EGYPT FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The author opens with the following paragraph bearing on the antiquity of beer and the earliest mention of restrictions on the sale of liquors:—

Four thousand years ago, if old inscriptions and papyri lie not, Egypt was convulsed by the high-handed proceedings of certain persons in authority who inclined to the opinion that the beer-shops were too many. Think of it, ye modern Suppressionists! 'Tis now forty centuries since first your theories saw the light, and yet there is not a town in your happy country without its ale-house.

HOW TO BREW ALE IN A TEA-KETTLE.

To persons who may have a fancy for making experiments the following may be interesting.

About one person out of ten imagines that pale-ale consists solely of hops and water; indeed, more credit is given by most persons to the hop than to the malt. In order to give a proper understanding to our subject, and at the risk of ruining the brewing trade, let us, then, in ten lines or so, inform the world at large how, with no other utensils than a tea-kettle and a saucepan, a quart or two of ale may be brewed and the revenue defrauded. Into your tea-kettle, amateur brewer, cast a quart of malt, and on it pour water, hot but not boiling. Let it stand awhile, and stir it. Then pour off the sweet tea into the saucepan, and add to the tea-leaves boiling water again, and even a third time, until possibly a husband would rebel at the weak liquid which issues from the spout. The saucepan is now nearly full, thanks to the frequent additions from the tea-kettle; so on to the fire with it, and boil up its contents for an hour or two, not forgetting to add of hops half an ounce or a little more. This process over, let the seething liquid cool, and when at a little below blood-heat throw into it a small particle of brewers' yeast. The liquid now ferments. At the end of an hour skim it, and lo! beneath the scum is bitter beer—in quantity a quart or more. After a while bottle the results of your brew, place it in a remote corner of your cellar, and order in a barrel of XXX from the nearest brewer.

BARLEY WINE IN ARMENIA.

Among the Greek writers, Xenophon gives the most interesting and complete account of beer in the year 401 B.C.

In describing the retreat of the ten thousand in that year, he tells how, on approaching a certain village in Armenia, which had been allotted to him, he selected the most active of his troops, and, making a sudden descent upon the place, captured all the villagers and their headman. One man alone escaped—the bridegroom of the headman's daughter, who had been married nine days and was gone out to hunt hares. The snow was six feet deep at the time. Xenophon goes on to describe the dwellings of this singular people. And in the houses were goats, sheep, oxen, fowls, and their young ones, and all the animals were fed inside with fodder. And there was wheat and barley, and pulse and barly-wine in bowls. And the malt, too, itself was in the bowland level with the brim. And reeds lay in it—some long, some short with no joints; and when any one was thirsty he had to take a reed in his hand and suck. The liquor was very strong, says Xenophon, unless one poured water into it, and the drink was pleasant to one accustomed to it. And whenever any one in friendliness wished to drink to his comrade, he used to drag him to the bowl, where he must stoop down and drink, gulping it down like an ox.

THE ANCIENT FAME OF ENGLISH ALE.

A curious extract may here be given as indicative of the fame of English ale amongst foreigners in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

It is taken from "A Relation, or, rather, a True Account of the Island of England, A.D. 1500, translated from the Italian by C. A. Sneyd." "The deficiency of wine, however," says our author, "is amply supplied by the abundance of ale and beer, to the use of which these people have become so habituated, that at an entertainment where there is plenty of wine they will drink them in preference to it, and in great quantities. The common people make two beverages from wheat, barley, and oats, one of which is called beer and the other ale; and these liquors are much liked by them—nor are they disliked by foreigners after they have drank them four or six times. They are most agreeable to the palate when a person is by some chance rather heated." The regulations of the religious houses nearly always make reference to ale; and it may be inferred from the evidence we possess that the holy fathers, who were always strong sticklers for the rights and privileges of their order, would brook no interference either with the quantity or quality of their liquor.

KING EDGAR AND "PIN-DRINKING."

King Edgar seems to have foreshadowed to some extent the programme of the United Kingdom Alliance.

Strutt says of him that, under the guidance of Dunstan, he put down many ale-houses, suffering only one to exist in a village. He also ordered that pegs should be fastened in the drinking-horns at intervals, that whosoever drank beyond these marks at one draught should be liable to punishment. We find, however, that this last-mentioned device defeated its own end, and became provocative of drinking, so that in 1102 Anselm decreed: "Let no priest go to drinking-bouts, nor drink to pegs (ad pinnas)." The custom was called pin-drinking or pin-nicking, and is the origin of the phrase, "He is in a merry pin," and, doubtless, also of the expression "Taking him down a peg." The peg-tankards, as they were called, contained two quarts, and were divided into eight draughts by means of these pegs; they passed from hand to hand, and each must drink it down one peg, no more, no less, under pain of fine.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND DISHONEST BREWERS

Some curious and amusing entries are to be found in the *Munimenta Academica* of the University of Oxford as to the regulations for the brewing trade in the fifteenth century.

In the year 1434 we find it recorded that, seeing how great evils arise both to the clerks and to the townsmen of the City of Oxford owing to the negligence and dishonesty of the brewers of ale, "Christopher Knolloys, commissary, assembles the brewers together in the Church of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, and commands them to provide sufficient malt for brewing; and that two or three shall twice or thrice in the week carry round their ale for public sale under a penalty of 40s.; and John Weskew and Nicholas Core, two of their number, are appointed supervisors of the brewers. Each brewer is then made to swear on the Blessed Evangelists to brew good ale and wholesome, according to the assize, "so far as his ability and human frailty permit."

THE "LORD OF THE TAP" AT CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge University seems to have exercised a similar jurisdiction over the brewing trade.

It is mentioned in Rymer's "Foodera" that in the year 1336, on a petition of the Chancellor and scholars of the University of Cambridge, the *ancient* privilege of the university—that on the demand of the Chancellor the mayor and bailiffs should make trial or assize of the bread or ale—was restored. A curious survival of the municipal jurisdiction over the vendors of Cambridge ale is recorded in Hone's "Every Day Book," as existing at the annual fair on Stourbridge Common during the latter half of last century. "Besides the eight servants called *red coats*, who are employed as constables attendant upon the Mayor of Cambridge, who held a court of justice during the fair, there was another person dressed in similar clothing with a string over his shoulders, from whence were suspended spigots and fossets, and also round each arm many more were fastened. He was called *Lord of the Tap*, and his duty consisted in visiting all the booths in which ale was sold to determine whether it was a fit and proper beverage for the persons attending the fair."

RECOLLECTIONS OF SOME JUDGES.

FROM a most interesting little volume, "A Generation of Judges," by "Their Reporter," just published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., we take a few extracts. The judges that come under review range from Cockburn to Watkin Williams.

CHIEF BARON KELLY.

The "Reporter" recalls Chief Baron Kelly's insistance for the date of every fact. "Give him some date," said a leader to his junior thus hard pressed, "any date will do to keep him quiet."

At these times it was an interesting spectacle to see how, when Kelly was perplexing a case in Banco with endless repetitions and immaterial inquiries, Bramwell, his old pupil, sitting on his right, would firmly and tenderly take him in hand, and make all plain with a few trenchant statements. His style of speaking, never in his younger days concise, developed in his age into tediousness. "My good woman," he would say to a witness "you must give an answer, in the fewest possible words of which you are capable, to the plain and simple question whether, when you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm, and the omnibus was coming down on the right side, and the cab on the left side, and the brougham was trying to pass the omnibus, you saw the plaintiff between the brougham and the omnibus, or between the brougham and the cab, or between the omnibus and the cab, or whether and when you saw him at all, and whether or not near the brougham, cab, and omnibus, or either or any two, and which, of them respectively—or how was it?" In the course of arguments in Banco he became garrulous, and his judgments were very easy to take down. If any passage were missed, the reporter had only to wait till he came round to it again. Like a race run in laps, Kelly's judgments always passed the post several times.

A HOUSES BREAKER'S OPINION OF BARON CLEASBY.

Than Baron Cleasby, "no man was ever more anxious to do right, more patient, or more laborious." He was the mildest-mannered of all men at the Bar.

No one ever encountered a harsh word from Cleasby, except that he had a way of sternly rebuking prisoners for the enormity of their crimes, and finishing with a ridiculously small sentence. "You are one of the worst men I ever tried," Cleasby would say, "and the sentence of the court is that you be imprisioned for one month." So it came about that he was not only popular with the Bench and the Bar but with criminals. "You are committed for trial," said a magistrate to a ruffian who was up for his fourth case of housebreaking; "and you may choose whether you are tried at the quarter sessions next week or a month hence at the assizes." "Who is the judge of 'soize?" asked Sikes. "Baron Cleasby," said the magistrates' clerk. "Oh I'll go to soize" returned the criminal, with alacrity. "Cleasleby is the judge for me." It was with feelings of pain that he sentenced O'Connor the half-witted assailant of the Queen, to be whipped, although it was only with twenty strokes of a birch-rod.

MR. JUSTICE WILLES'S COURTSHIP.

The following anecdote is told of Mr. Justice Willes:—

Willes, in the days of his youth, before Littleton and Sheppard had absorbed his romance, fell in love with a lady at Cork, where his father lived. They were engaged to be married when he went to London to seek his fortune. But learning was not highly remunerated, and it was out of the question that a poor special pleader should marry. Willes joined the Home Circuit, and his name began to be known; but when it was suggested from Ireland that he must be rich enough to marry, Willes was unable to agree. Even when he was appointed a member of the Commission, this was rather a tax on his time than a source of income. At last Willes was made a judge. Now, the salary of a judge can be learned from an almanack, and it must be confessed that, though not princely, it is enough to keep a wife upon. Willes had no longer the excuse of poverty. As a lawyer he knew the force of a contract, while a judge could hardly stand the brunt of an action for breach of promise of marriage. This is the tale accredited among lawyers of such romance as there was in Willes's life.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Here is an example of the astuteness of Mr. Justice Byles as an advocate:—

Once he was for the defendant in an action for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff proved the promise to marry, and that the defendant had married some one else. The case seemed a question of damages, but Byles put two questions to the plaintiff: "Did not he promise to marry you when his father was dead?" "Yes." "Is his father dead?" "No." "That is my case, my lord," said Byles. "But, brother Byles," said the judge, "he has married some one else." "Well my lord," said Byles "his wife may die before his father, or afterwards, and he may outlive them both, when it will be time to fulfil the promise." The plaintiff had, in fact, alleged in his pleadings an absolute promise, and the proof of a conditional promise was what was called a fatal variance, which could not be amended.

HOW SIR JOHN HOLKER EARNED AN HONEST SIXPENCE.

Sir John Holker's simplicity of nature is well illustrated.

Holker one day was leaving the House of Commons when he was addressed by two strange ladies, who asked him to show them the House. He politely led the way, duly pointing out the objects of interest. At the end one of the ladies handed to their conductor a sixpence, which the Queen's Attorney-General took with a low bow and afterwards hung upon his watch-chain, declaring that it was the only sixpence which he could safely say he had honestly earned.

AN INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Benjamin, though not a judge, is mentioned by the author:—

At the end of the session of 1881, Benjamin was arguing in a case in the House of Lords, with Lord Selborne presiding. The learned counsel very early in his argument formulated, after his manner, the propositions of law for which he was about to contend. One of these, when put in its bare form not supported by the substructure of reasoning, which Benjamin could make to look so solid and compact, nor illustrated by example after example from his rich imagination, drew from Lord Chancellor Selborne the word "Nonsense!" Benjamin stopped short, slowly put his papers together, tied the tape round them, made a low bow, and left the box of the House. His junior had immediately to fill the breach; but before he had proceeded far in his argument, the Lord Chancellor said that he was sorry that Mr. Benjamin had left the House; and he was afraid he was the cause of it in saying what he ought not to have said. This incident happened shortly before Lord Selborne found it necessary, through indisposition, to abstain for a time from the labours of his office.

KLEPTOMANIACS.

Only one more extract:—

Once when Mr. Justice Byles was trying a prisoner for stealing, a medical witness was called, who said that in his opinion the accused was suffering from kleptomania, "and your lordship, of course, knows what that is." "Yes," said Byles quietly, "it is what I am sent here to cure."

M. RENAN'S LAST PRODUCTION.

M. RENAN, it appears, has pushed his realism a little too far in his "Abbesse de Jouarre." Even his own countrymen, who are by no means squeamish in the matter of morality, condemn the production, which, they say, "tramples underfoot all the sovereign laws of virtue." Hitherto his "dramatic dialogues" have bordered only on sophism; the present one descends to naturalism—some French critics do not scruple to call it "pornography." The most lenient of them feel bound to admit it is "a moral aberration." An abbess, condemned to the guillotine by the Terrorists of '93, is persuaded to give herself up to a marquis, also condemned to death, who loved her before she took the veil, and whom she meets unawares in prison. The marquis succeeds in converting her to the strange doctrine that everything is permitted to those about to die, that no moral or social law binds them to the contrary, and that, since they have nothing to fear from justice or public opinion, they can give vent to their passions as they please. They do. By a mishap the abbess is not executed in the morning, and she lives to love another. That there shall be no mistake in what he means, M. Renan explains himself as follows in the preface: "Je m'imagine que si l'humanite acqueraît la certitude que le monde doit finir dans deux ou trois jours, l'amour eclaterait de toutes parts avec une sorte de frenesie. Le monde boirait a pleine coupe et sans arriere-pensee un aphrodisiaque puissant qui le ferait mourir de plaisir." Thereon the *Liberte* remarks, "Here is a great mind, a deep thinker, who, in presence of the terrible problem of death, not only believes, but teaches—nay, justifies—an orgie of sensualism as the last consolation and final joy. When writers like M. Renan say such things how can we feel surprised that naturalists of the modern school should revel in the most abject realism?"

"BUFFALO BILL" FROM THE WILD WEST.

MR. HENRY IRVING, in the course of a recent interview, described how immensely impressed he had been by one entertainment which he had seen in America, and which, when it came to London, would, he predicted, take the town by storm. This was the "Wild West Show," the like of which for "graphic vividness and scrupulosity of detail" even Mr. Irving had never before seen. The truth is that though on our modern stage the crude hut which formed the most ancient of stages is replaced by magnificent buildings, the masque and cothurnus are exchanged for subtler devices, yet both scenery and acting are still far from representing life as it is. And this will always be more or less the case as long as plays are enacted in buildings made with hands, where outdoor scenes are represented by trees which are no trees, and which do not even look like trees; by grass which grows no blades; and by fowls of the air and beasts of the field held in position or dragged along by visible dark wires. Successful attempts at doing away with these have recently been made by the Pastoral Players at Coombe and Wimbledon, and at present another, on a far grander and more daring scale, is being made in America, where "Buffalo Bill," one of the most famous of frontier men, is representing scenes from the "Wild West." With a troupe of four hundred actors, representing all the different types of human life in the vast region of the Rocky Mountains, and the limitless plains which have been the happy huntinggrounds of hundreds of generations of Red Indians; with herds of buffaloes, bands of elks, droves of cattle, and corrals of Indian ponies, the Hon. W. F. Cody has come eastward, and holds American audiences spellbound before the stage, extending over five acres of ground, where Indian squatters, bandits, scouts cowboys, and vaqueros live their own wild life, with the only difference that they—excepting the bandits, who are the only actors—perform their feats of bravery at given times and before an enthusiastic crowd. Otherwise the risk and the daring are precisely the same. No tame buffaloes these snorting monsters with bloodshot eyes, which rush in a mad stampede across the scene; no trained horses the rearing, trembling creatures seated on whose back "Buffalo Bill" and other famous shots perform their marvellous feats, or whom the reckless cowboys mount regardless of kicking and plunging. Nor are redskins "got up for the occasion." Their tent life is as real as it is on the silent prairie; their huntsmen chase the elk with the same abandon, and their "mystery man" pursues his calling of healing the sick with the same solemn pomp and ceremony and is dressed in the same garb which make him great in the eyes of his tribe.

One of the most interesting parts of the performance is the attack of the Indians on the Deadwood coach, which in itself is an interesting relic of the times preceding the period of railways in the Wild West. The trips began in 1875, and the route lay between Cheyenne and Deadwood, a district noted for its manifold dangers. It had not run many times before the driver, John Slaughter, a son of the present Marshal of Cheyenne, was shot to pieces by buckshot. On another occasion the coach was attacked, and, when the driver was killed, saved by a woman, who, amid the fire of the attack, seized the lines, and, whipping up the team of the six trembling horses, safely brought the coach to its destination. Many a spot on the track of the waggon trains and stage coaches, the history of which is written all over with blood, tells of the daring deeds of "Buffalo Bill" when he set out to rescue the vehicle and its inmates from the hands of the Indians. D'arlwood coach is now a scarred and weather-beaten vehicle, which, however, adds greatly to the interest of the show, as being a monument of the time when it was worth a man's life to sit on its box, or to journey from one end of its destination to the other.

"Buffalo Bill," through whose enterprise the scenes of the Wild West are brought to the door of the East, is a well-known character in America. Born in Scott County, Iowa, whence at an early age he removed to Kansas, his whole life has been passed amid all the excitements and turmoil of that unsettled district. He began life as a herdsman, waggon master, and pony express ridder; became Government scout and guide in 1861; he has served in Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, and Kansas; has fought in many battles, and won, in 1867, his name of "Buffalo Bill," when, in fulfilment of a contract to deliver all the buffalo meat that would be needed for food by a number of labourers on the Kansas Pacific Railway in Western Kansas, he killed 4,280 buffaloes in less than eighteen months. Besides this title, the Hon. W. F. Cody has earned for himself, by his faithful services, to which several eminent American military men have publicly testified, the position of "Chief of Scouts of the United States Army."

Encouraged by the success of the show in different parts of America, the proprietors have now arranged to come to England next month. They will also perform at the American Exhibition in London. The contract covers a period of six months, and six acres' space have been secured as a playground for the 240 Indians, Mexicans, cowboys, and assistants, and more than one hundred and fifty Indian ponies, Mexican mustangs, buffalo, elk, antelope, deer, Texas steers, and all the appliances to completely illustrate frontier life The Indians are of the Sioux, Pawnee, Ute, Ogalalla, and other tribes, and among them are such noted chiefs as American Horse, Rocky Bear, Flies Above, Eagle Chief, Knife Chief, Long Wolf, &c. The transportation expenses of the show will cost 100,000 dols, and its current daily expenses are over 1,600 dols. It is the intention of Messrs. Cody and Salsbury to visit the chief cities of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Continental Europe, and their campaign is planned on a basis of two years' absence from their own and the Indians' native land.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit.

420-86—Little, S., F. and N.—Tullockchund Maneckchund and another vs. Shewdutroy Ramchunder.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

232-80—Thakurdas D. and C.—Jairam Khushaldas vs. Dhurrumchund Huruckchund—Craigie, L. and O.

171-84—Ardesir, H. and D.—Ardaseer Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Bai Dhunbai—Bomonji and H.

189-85—Nanu and H.—Walji Assar vs. Hemraj Luckmidas and others—H. C. and B., M. M. Munshi and M. B. Barbhaya.

284-85—In person—Halimabai and another vs. Mahadoo Baji and another—Balkrishna and B.

9-85—Khunderao M.—Thucker Jaitha Runsord and another vs. Kanamul Ballaram and others—Hore, C. and B.

310-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper)—Bhasker Rughunath vs. Rughnath Damodhur—Bicknell and K.

462-85—Little, S., F. and N.—Pestonji Bhikaji Bhaka vs. Eurdoonji Bhikaji Bhaka—Bomonji and H.

386-44—Ardesir, H. and D.—Khadiabebee vs. Mariambebee and others.

455-85—Tyabji and D.—Suckinabai and another vs. Mahomed Khan Sitab Khan and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

84-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Runchordas Chuturbhuj vs Khimji Dhunji and others—Crawford and B. Part heard.

360-84—Jefferson B. and D.—Rehmutbai vs. Khumissa Essack and others—Bomonji and H. Part heard.

539-76—Little, S., F. and N.—Lukmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvzhoo and others.—Hore, C. and B.

154-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Ludhabhai Ebrahim vs. Bai Hurkore and another.

74-85—Chalk and W.—Thucker Pitamber Soonderji vs. Cassibai—Jefferson, B. and D.

265-85—Chalk and W—Sadashiv Gambherchund vs. Gopekison Sad

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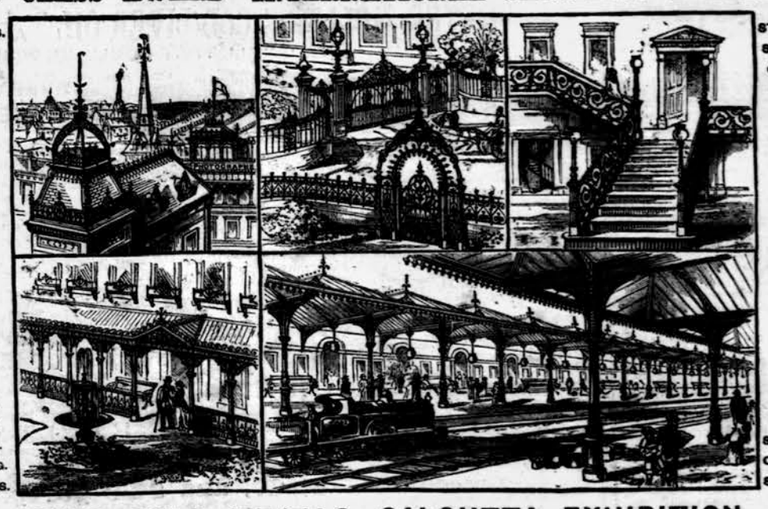

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Directions for use in making Yeast for bread on each tin.

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